

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

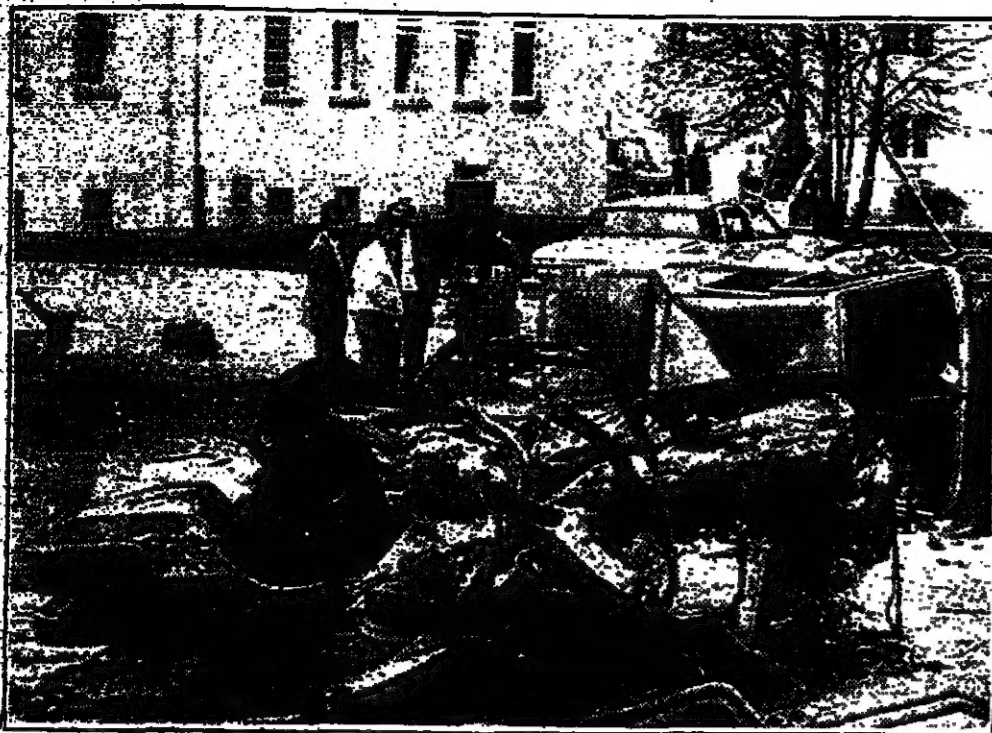
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,871

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887



West German police examined debris left by the blast at Rhein-Main Air Base on Thursday.

2 Americans Are Killed as Car Bomb Explodes at Air Base Near Frankfurt

FRANKFURT — A bomb hidden in a parked car exploded Thursday morning outside the heavily guarded headquarters of the U.S. Rhein-Main Air Base, killing two persons and injuring more than 20, the authorities said.

No group claimed responsibility for the attack. But federal police said they were seeking 12 members of the Red Army Faction, the leftist terrorist group, in connection with the explosion.

The U.S. European Command headquarters in Stuttgart identified one of the dead as Airman First Class Frank H. Scard, 19, of Woodhaven, Michigan. West German police said the second victim was an American woman.

More than 20 people injured in the explosion, most of them Americans, were treated and released at the Rhein-Main medical clinic the military said in Frankfurt. At least two other persons, one a West German woman, remained hospitalized late Thursday.

Earlier, authorities said 16 or 17 persons had been injured. Security, which always has been strict at the facility six miles (10 kilometers) from Frankfurt, was further tightened after the blast.

In Washington, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, read a statement condemning the attack. "Preliminary information available to us here indicates a violent, radical group has targeted our military and other Western service personnel, as well as innocent civilians, for acts of violence," it said.

He said the United States would work closely with the West German local and federal authorities in their investigation.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl sent a cable to President Ronald Reagan, saying he would do everything possible to find those responsible. United Press International reported from Bonn, "The citizens of our country have reacted with great sympathy and deep sadness to the contemptible attack," it said.

The bomb went off at 7:15 A.M. in a parking lot near the headquarters building of the 435th Tactical Airlift Wing as many base personnel were reporting to duty. Investigators said the bomb was in a Volkswagen sedan that had false American Forces license plates.

The air force reported that the bomb exploded between the headquarters building and a nearby dormitory. Wreckage was thrown onto the roof of the building and strewn as far as 200 yards (about 180 meters).

The radio reports said that a "very, very strong bomb" caused the explosion. The type of explosive was not known. Witnesses said the explosion left a crater about a yard deep and two yards wide.

The base has living quarters and offices for 4,000 U.S. Air Force personnel and 4,000 dependents. The Red Army Faction has been linked to several attacks on U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization military installations in West Germany in the past decade.

The group's last major attack on a U.S. military base was the 1981 bombing of an office at 7:15 A.M. in a parking lot near the headquarters building of the 435th Tactical Airlift Wing as many base personnel were reporting to duty.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic, echoed the thinking of Mr. Assad, who has been pressing Mr. Gemayel to make sweeping political reforms and patch up ancient rivalries with the country's Moslems.

"It is time to renovate Lebanon's constitution," Mr. Gemayel said. "But the reforms must safeguard Lebanon's independence and sovereignty as well as the equality among its citizens, their liberty and free economy."

As Mr. Gemayel spoke, Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, a Sunni Moslem, nodded approvingly but made no comment.

The Lebanese president's authority has been increasingly eroded by calls for his ouster from his Moslem foes and new alliances that cut him out in his own Christian community.

Gemayel Endorses Moslems

Meets Assad, Supports More Power-Sharing

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon said Thursday that he supports his Moslem opponents' demand for a greater share of power and blamed his country's 10-year civil war on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

Speaking at a news conference in Damascus after a five-hour meeting with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, Mr. Gemayel said he was now "a little more optimistic" that the Lebanese conflict was nearing an end.

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Mr. Gemayel praised Syria's efforts to help him restore government authority. But he criticized other Arab governments for failing to help Lebanon, especially for ignoring his calls for joint Arab action to face a U.S. boycott of Beirut International Airport in retaliation for the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane on June 14.

Lebanon and Syria were among five nations that boycotted an Arab summit in Baghdad last week.

WASHINGTON — Rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government have been receiving direct military advice from White House officials on the National Security Council, senior Reagan administration officials and members of Congress have disclosed.

A senior administration official said the direction had included advice on "tactical influence" on the rebels' military operations, as well as help in raising money from private sources.

The officials and lawmakers said the direct White House involvement in the rebels' operations against Nicaragua began last year, after Congress ended military aid to the rebels. Congress has since agreed to send the rebels \$27 million in nonmilitary assistance.

Although some members of Congress say they believe that the NSC operation flouted the intent of legislation banning direct aid to the rebels, they add that they do not believe it violates U.S. laws.

"If the president wants to use the NSC to operate a war in Nicaragua, I don't think there's any way we can control it," said Representative George E. Brown Jr., a Democrat of California and a member of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. He and other members said they had discussed the operation.

"But," Mr. Brown added, "we haven't taken any formal action." [Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, confirmed Thursday that there were NSC contacts with the rebels, but he said that they were within the spirit and

has discussed the matter with him said the officer was in frequent contact with the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department as part of his work with the Nicaraguan rebels.

A senior administration official involved with Nicaraguan issues said the officer had, on occasion, been advised in advance of planned rebel attacks and had offered advice and direction.

He cited as an example an attack early last month on the Enrique Campbell Express ferryboat that travels between El Rama and Bluefields in southeastern Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan government announced later that Sandinist soldiers on the boat had fought back and that four of them had been taken captive, two killed and one wounded.

White House officials have been telling members of Congress this week they are planning to set up an agency associated with the State Department to administer the \$27 million in renewed, nonmilitary aid that Congress approved last week.

Representative Dave McCurdy, a Democrat of Oklahoma and a member of the intelligence committee, said that officials had told him the new office would be called the Agency for Humanitarian Assistance.

It is unclear who will serve on the new agency's staff, although the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

letter of the law, United Press International reported. [He sidestepped questions on whether the council was giving direct military advice to the rebels, but said: "Contacts have been made from time to time for the purpose of receiving information and fostering contacts."]

The contacts have been handled by a military officer who is a member of the NSC. Officials said the officer, who has wide experience in intelligence work, meets frequently with rebel leaders in Washington and on trips to Central America. He briefs President Ronald Reagan and also gives speeches and lectures on Nicaragua. When asked, he advises people on how they might give money to the rebel cause.

A senior White House official said Wednesday that the officer was "a very important player."

In an interview Wednesday, a senior administration official who



Pope Arrives in Togo to Open His African Visit

Pope John Paul II with President Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo at the airport in Lomé. The pontiff, beginning his seven-nation African tour Thursday, said churches in Africa are at a stage in which their faith should mature and bear "authentically African and authentically Christian fruits."

Changes in the style of worship in Africa since colonial times have troubled the Vatican. Page 4.

Managua Rebels Got Military Advice From Aides on U.S. Security Council

By Joel Brinkley and Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rebels fighting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government have been receiving direct military advice from White House officials on the National Security Council, senior Reagan administration officials and members of Congress have disclosed.

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S. Africa, U.S. Aides Confer

Pretoria Sets New Strictures; Unrest Spreads

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, the U.S. national security adviser, and Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa met in Vienna on Thursday to discuss the tense situation in South Africa, the State Department said.

The meeting at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, the first known high-level session between U.S. and South African officials since Pretoria declared a state of emergency last month, was at the urgent request of the South African government, according to Bernard Kalb, the State Department spokesman. He revealed the talks under questioning from reporters.

When the subject of a meeting first was raised by the South African government two weeks ago, the State Department said there were no plans for one.

Mr. Kalb said Mr. McFarlane was joined at the talks by Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Mr. Crocker is the principal author of the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement," which is designed to keep channels of communication open with the Pretoria government to influence its policies.

Mr. Kalb said he had no information on other participants or details of the talks.

The meeting came as the South African government announced broadly expanded special police powers under its state of emergency following deepening violence that claimed at least 16 lives overnight and attacks on Asian businessmen in the area around Durban in the eastern part of the country.

The newly imposed measures in South Africa included a curfew in the black townships around Port Elizabeth and an order forbidding black children to their classrooms in Johannesburg.

The measures were announced in a special edition of the Government Gazette a few hours after President Pieter W. Botha warned that such steps might be taken if there were no end to the nation's unrest.

Earlier, in Pietermaritzburg, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Durban, about 100 black youths smashed windows in an Asian trading area and terrified shopkeepers after a memorial service for Victoria Mxenge, a black civil rights lawyer who was killed Aug. 1.

Folios reported that they killed nine persons overnight in battles with Zulu youths that spilled into Asian suburbs outside Durban. A hospital said 16 bodies were delivered overnight and a radio report put the death toll at 19.

A curfew of 10 P.M. to 4 A.M. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

WASHINGTON — A group of Trans World Airlines employees said Thursday that it had raised \$1 billion in financial backing to acquire the airline and block takeover attempts by the financier Carl C. Icahn and Texas Air Corp.

TWA officials said that they would consider the offer if it was a serious one. But officials of two of the airline's three main unions said that the employees' group was too late.

Mr. Icahn disclosed Wednesday, in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, that he had accumulated 15.6 million shares, or 45.5 percent, of TWA's approximately 34.5 million total common shares outstanding.

That left him on the verge of taking control of the New York-based carrier, despite TWA's tentative agreement to be acquired by Texas Air for cash and securities valued at \$793.5 million.

Spokesmen for Mr. Icahn and Texas Air declined Thursday to comment on the effort by employees to take over the airline until they could review the plan more thoroughly.

A different group of employees made a similar offer in June but abandoned the proposal when Texas Air made its bid.

The new group is aided by a former Missouri governor, Christopher Bond. It has received commitments for financing "in the range of \$1 billion" from U.S. and European lenders, said John Kremer, a senior partner with the Kansas City law firm of Gage & Tucker, where Mr. Bond also is a partner.

Mr. Bond, a Republican, served two terms as governor, 1972 to 1976 and 1980 to 1984.

Mr. Kremer said that the TWA Employees Committee was evaluating whether to accept the conditions of the financing package. The price of any offer would "depend upon the situation that exists at the time of the offer," he said.

He said that the employee committee, headed by Donald C. Ulrich, hoped to make a bid in 10 to 20 days.

However, officials of the Air Line Pilots Association and the International Federation of Flight Attendants unions were skeptical about any effort by employees to buy the airline.

"He's just a little too late," said the pilots union leader, Harry Hoglander, referring to Mr. Ulrich.

The pilots union, along with the machinists union, have agreed with Mr. Icahn to \$300 million worth of contract concessions in exchange for TWA stock and profit-sharing in an effort to avoid a takeover by Texas Air. The Texas Air chairman, Frank A. Lorenzo, has a reputation among union members as being anti-labor.

The president of the flight attendants' union, which has not agreed to the concessions, also expressed doubt about the employee proposal.

"Mr. Ulrich is essentially a day late and a dollar short," said Vicki Frankovich. "Since Carl Icahn has so many shares, I don't see how any other party will be able to acquire them. The numbers are just not there."

TWA's general counsel, Ulrich

Hoffmann said that if the employee group submitted a "bona fide" offer the airline's board of directors would consider it.

Texas Air, the Houston-based parent of Continental Airlines and New York Air, agreed to pay \$19 in cash and \$4 of a new preferred stock in TWA for each existing TWA common share.

TWA also granted Texas Air an option to purchase 6.43 million newly issued TWA shares at \$19.625 each.

But Mr. Icahn improved on Texas Air's proposal earlier this week by offering \$24 a share in cash and preferred stock for those shares his group does not own.

Since then, TWA has been silent while Mr. Icahn has continued buying the airline's stock. TWA closed Thursday at \$21.875 per share on the New York Stock Exchange, up 12.5 cents.

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Anti-Sandinist Leaders Say Most Rebel Forces Are Back in Nicaragua

By Edward Cody

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The leading anti-Sandinist rebel force, under new arrangements with the Honduran Army, has sent the bulk of its forces back across the border re-equipped to resume regular attacks against government targets inside Nicaragua, according to guerrilla leaders.

The large-scale movement into Nicaragua, confirmed by Honduran and other sources here, is designed to end a seven-month period of relative inactivity imposed by the cutoff last year of financing from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, rebel leaders said.

It was financed with money received this spring from undisclosed sources outside the U.S. government and now translated into arms, ammunition and other equipment shipped through Honduras into the hands of rebel combatants, they said.

The accelerated pace of anti-Sandinist guerrilla activity was dramatically demonstrated last week, when one rebel squad controlled the town of La Trinidad on the Pan American Highway for four hours and another inflicted more than 50 casualties in an attack on army forces at Cuapa, near Lake Nicaragua.

The attacks, one on Nicaragua's main road a short drive from large army installations in Estelí and the other deep inside the country, were seen as bold declarations of rebel strength in regions that Nicaragua's Popular Sandinist Army has taken great pains to control.

"Cuapa is clear on the other side of the country from the Honduran border," said Alfonso Robelo Calles, a member of the latest guerrilla umbrella leadership, the Nicaraguan

Opposition Union. "This is very important."

The guerrillas re-equipped had nothing to do with \$27 million in nonlethal aid for the insurgent movement provided last month by the U.S. Congress, rebel leaders said. It still is unclear how that money can be spent and what part of the U.S. government will administer it here and in Washington.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, the chief political figure of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said that rebel leaders already had found enough money to resume attacks inside Nicaragua and maintain the consistent presence there that his troops were forced to abandon last winter.

Mr. Calero, whose group is the main guerrilla force, said, for example, that he bought 5,000 G-3 automatic rifles on credit earlier this year and since had purchased and shipped ammunition for these weapons. For the group's AK-47 assault rifles and for support weapons such as rocket-propelled grenade launchers and mortars.

About 50,000 pounds (22,500 kilograms) of supplies, amounting to nearly a million rounds of ammunition, have been shipped inside Nicaragua in the last few weeks, he said.

Honduran sources said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Force had been using a recently acquired DC-4 cargo plane to aid in the transport.

Mr. Calero and Frank Arana, FDN's spokesman in Tegucigalpa, said that the group had more than 17,000 men under arms, with enough guns on hand to equip 5,000 more. About 15,000 rebels have moved inside Nicaragua, Mr. Arana said.



Witness for Peace members on the Costa Rican side of San Juan River before their capture.

Nicaraguan Rebels Release U.S. Peace Group

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Twenty-nine American peace activists and 18 journalists, reportedly kidnapped by anti-Sandinist rebels, were freed on Thursday, a spokesman for the Witness for Peace organization said.

Rafael Pina said the activists were heading for San Carlos, a town on Lake Nicaragua, where the Nicaraguan government had organized a reception for the group.

"We understand they are all unharmed and that there were no conditions for their release," said another group leader, Yvonne Dilling.

The peace group said the activists radioed their Managua office

on Wednesday and reported that the Nicaraguan rebels had forced them off a boat in which they were traveling on the San Juan River, near the Costa Rican border.

The Nicaraguan government said Wednesday that U.S.-backed anti-Sandinist rebels had intercepted the boat carrying the Witness for Peace members as it sailed on the San Juan River 11 miles (18 kilometers) west of an abandoned rebel camp at La Penca.

It said that the group was taken into Costa Rica by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, a rebel force led by Eden Pastora Gómez, a former Nicaraguan rebel leader and Sandinist government official.

A spokesman for the guerrilla group asserted Thursday in Costa Rica that the abduction was a "show" put on by the Nicaraguan government.

In San José, Costa Rica, a government spokesman, Armando Vargas, said Thursday that Costa Rican officials flying over the area saw the group's boat traveling in Nicaraguan waters. He said it appeared to be traveling peacefully and without escort.

The Witness for Peace activists are in Nicaragua to protest the Reagan administration's expressed support for the rebels and to campaign for peace between the United States and Nicaragua, the group's Washington office said.

New Delhi Expands Its Nuclear Capability

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — A large, new nuclear-reactor reactor, reportedly capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium, began operating Thursday in India, authorities announced.

The 100-megawatt reactor, named Dhruva, is the largest research reactor in the country, officials said.

Because it was designed and built by Indian engineers and uses no foreign fuel, the reactor is not subject to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency or other international controls. The reactor is part of the Bhabha Atomic Research Center outside Bombay.

Previously, plutonium produced by India relied heavily on technology from other nations, which included restrictions on its use and requirements for inspection.

Raja Ramanna, head of India's atomic program, in ceremonies marking the opening of the plant, did not directly mention the weapons-grade plutonium that Dhruva reportedly will produce. He emphasized instead its importance as a research tool in the fields of medicine, agriculture and industry.

A spokesman for the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna declined comment Thursday on whether the Indian facility could be used to produce weapons-grade plutonium. Other sources in Vienna said, however, that it was clear the new reactor was capable of producing the plutonium needed for nuclear weapons.

India sharply criticized what it described as plans by neighboring Pakistan to build an offensive nuclear capability. Pakistan, which fought a war with India in 1971, consistently denied such suggestions.

But the Indian government told its Parliament on Thursday that it was keeping its "nuclear options open" and that it would "respond suitably" if Pakistan manufactured atomic weapons.

"We know what we have to do, and what action we have to take," said Khurshed Alam Khan, the minister of state for external affairs, in an address to the lower house of India's parliament. "There will be no complacency," he said.

2 Americans Die in Blast

(Continued from Page 1)

bombing of the U.S. Air Force's European headquarters at Ramstein, near Kaiserslautern in southwestern West Germany. Twenty persons were injured.

That year, members of the group also were believed responsible in an attempt on the life of General Frederick J. Kroesen, the commander of the U.S. Army in Europe. A rifle-launched grenade was fired at his car in Heidelberg, but he was unhurt.

In December 1984 and January 1985, the Red Army Faction was blamed for more than 30 bomb and arson attacks on NATO facilities and government buildings.

The last slaying claimed by the Red Army Faction and confirmed by the federal authorities occurred Feb. 1, when terrorists shot and killed Ernst Zinnermann, the chief executive officer of Motoren und Turbinen-Union GmbH, West Germany's biggest maker of military aircraft engines.

On June 19, a bomb in a busy passenger terminal at Frankfurt Airport, which adjoins Rhein-Main, killed three persons and injured 42. Claims claiming to represent the Red Army Faction and a previously unknown Arab revolutionary group, among others, claimed responsibility.

WORLD BRIEFS

BBC to Air Re-edited Documentary

LONDON (WP) — The editorial chief of the British Broadcasting Corp. told the BBC staff on Thursday that he will broadcast a banned documentary on Northern Ireland, but said it would be in amended form and would not be aired before the end of the year.

Alexander Milne, the BBC director general, assured his staff that the corporation would continue to make programs about Northern Ireland. Mr. Milne made his comments as Britain's broadcast journalists returned to work after a 24-hour strike to protest government pressure, and the acquiescence of the corporation's board of directors, to cancel a documentary that included an interview with an alleged member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The changes to the program that Mr. Milne has ordered include the addition of scenes of IRA bombings and murders to supplement the verbal descriptions of such acts given in the program.

Nixon Has Skin Cancer Removed

NEW YORK (NYT) — Richard M. Nixon underwent minor surgery last week to remove a cancerous tumor from the skin behind his left ear, according to his doctor.

Dr. Philip G. Prioleau, who performed the surgery last Thursday, said that the former U.S. president's tumor was similar to but much further advanced than one removed from President Ronald Reagan's nose last week.

Dr. Prioleau said that the cancer, a basal cell carcinoma, was about one inch long and was removed in a four-hour procedure at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He said that the tumor was a common kind of skin cancer that rarely spreads to other organs. Its chances of recurring were small, he said. Dr. Prioleau said he grafted a piece of skin from Mr. Nixon's left shoulder over the wound.

Soviet Jewish Emigration Rose in July

GENEVA (UPI) — The Soviet Union allowed 174 Jews to emigrate in July, the highest monthly total in 31 months, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Thursday.

July arrivals at the committee's reception center in Vienna brought the total this year to 675. There were 37 arrivals in June, the second-lowest figure since the resettlement program began in 1971.

Most of the Soviet Jews who arrive in Vienna travel directly on to Israel. Others go to Rome to be processed for settlement in other countries, mainly the United States.

New Office to Direct Philippine Police

MANILA (Reuters) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos, who faces local elections next year in a presidential election by 1987, said Thursday that he was creating an office in the presidential palace to supervise the Philippine police force.

Opposition sources said the move would give Mr. Marcos direct control over the police. Mr. Marcos said he was trying to make the force more effective in fighting insurgents.

He said that the new office would supervise the administrative National Police Commission and the 51,000-member Integrated National Police, previously under the Defense Ministry. Mr. Marcos did not say who would head the office.



Ferdinand E. Marcos

Seoul Arrests Rights Campaigner

SEOUL (Reuters) — A leading South Korean human rights campaigner, the Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, was placed under house arrest Thursday for denouncing a proposed law aimed at curbing campus protests.

Mr. Moon, who staged a 19-day hunger strike in 1983, said that about a dozen policemen surrounded his house and ordered him not to leave for three days, forcing him to miss a seminar with a Christian student group on Saturday.

The house arrest followed police confiscation of a statement by Mr. Moon's United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification against the proposed law, which would allow a prison term of as long as seven years for inciting students to perform anti-state activities.

Reagan Signs \$25-Billion Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan signed a \$25.4-billion foreign aid bill Thursday, saying he was "particularly pleased" it provided for the resumption of U.S. aid to the rebels in Nicaragua.

But Mr. Reagan also criticized the measure — the first such legislation passed by Congress in four years — as offering "substantial reductions" in military assistance, a development he termed "disappointing."

The bill authorizes \$12.7 billion in foreign aid for each of the next two years, awarding the largest amounts to Israel and Egypt. The bill provides spending authority of \$3 billion for Israel for each of the two years, plus a one-time infusion of \$1.5 billion in emergency economic aid. Egypt will get \$2.1 billion for each year plus \$500 million in emergency economic aid.

As approved by Congress late last month, the measure froze foreign aid at the levels approved for fiscal 1985, which ends Sept. 30. The administration had asked for \$13.2 billion for each of the two years.

For the Record

Two members of the ruling Congress (T) Party were killed and nine were injured in West Bengal in an attack mounted by supporters of the Communist Party of India-Marxist, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

A train was derailed in Mozambique's northern Nampula province, killing 58 persons and injuring 160 on Saturday, the official news agency, AIMP, reported Thursday.

A Soviet diplomat disappeared last week during a visit to Rome, the Soviet Embassy announced. It said that Vitaly Yurchenko, 50, who is based at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, was last seen Aug. 1. (Reuters)

Kenneth P. Fells, a former stockbroker, was fined \$25,000 in New York and sentenced to six months in prison for his role in a scheme that used advance information from a reporter for The Wall Street Journal, R. Foster Winans, to profit from stock trading. (AP)

Managua Rebels Got Advice From U.S. Security Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

White House has assured Mr. McCurdy and others that neither CIA nor Defense Department officials will be included. The legislation authorizing the new aid forbids their direct involvement.

Before Congress approved renewed aid, the administration was forbidden to assist the rebels directly and, as a result, the White House encouraged private donors in the United States and abroad to give money. An official said that the rebels got \$20 million in the last year.

Another official, who has talked with the officer, said he had played an indirect role in the fund raising.

The officer would not agree to an interview. But another senior NSC official said in a recent interview that the council took a leading role last year in directing the administration's Nicaragua policy because of quarreling at the State Department. However, the official did not acknowledge that the office had been directing the rebel forces.

Often in past administrations, covert actions like the aid to the Nicaraguan rebels have been isolated from the White House, giving the president and his staff what came to be known as "plausible deniability." But the NSC is an Executive Branch agency.

A former senior official, who has extensive experience in intelligence

matters, said the NSC program had not been operated under the specific rules and procedures of the presidential executive order that covers covert intelligence operations. "They found a way around it," he said.

Officials said that the NSC officer often meets with Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel group, and with Arturo José Cruz, another opposition leader.

A Nicaraguan exile leader with close ties to the rebels said that the officer was "a very important man" in the continuing efforts to reorganize and better coordinate the operations of the two main rebel groups, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force in Honduras and the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance in Costa Rica.

Now that Congress has approved renewed aid to the rebels and the operation is to be moved to a new State Department agency, a senior official said that the administration hoped to build the rebel armies from their present combined strength of about 20,000 to 35,000 in the next six months.

The aim, he said, is to move from the guerrilla warfare stage of the last several years to frontal attacks.

A rebel force seized and briefly held a small town in north-central Nicaragua late last month.



Yasser Arafat, the PLO chief, chats at the summit meeting.

Arabs Say PLO Drops Call For Support on Jordan Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

gloss over their differences when the draft a communiqué on the conference.

Hussein Said to Hold Firm

John C. Whitehead, the deputy U.S. secretary of state, has told Israeli leaders that King Hussein of Jordan refused to reconsider a list of Palestinian candidates for talks with U.S. officials. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Whitehead, who briefed Israeli officials Wednesday on recent talks in Egypt and Jordan, said that Washington was "disappointed," the sources said, because some of the candidates were active mem-

bers of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

A Western diplomat said that King Hussein told Mr. Whitehead that if U.S. officials were to meet with the joint delegation it could lead to further developments in the peace process and a change in the outlook of Mr. Arafat, who is presumed to have approved the list of Palestinian names.

The diplomat said that the United States would not decide whether to go ahead with the preliminary talks with the mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation until after the Casablanca meeting.

Israeli leaders have objected to U.S. participation in preliminary negotiations with such a delegation.

Swedes Move to Improve Soviet Ties

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Sweden has announced that it plans to improve relations with the Soviet Union, after several years of strain caused by intrusions of Soviet submarines into Sweden's coastal waters.

Only hours after the announcement of steps for warmer relations, however, the Foreign Ministry filed a complaint Wednesday against the reported seizure by Soviet seamen of a merchant sailor attempting to escape to the West. The seaman was said to have jumped into the Baltic while in Swedish territorial waters.

The announcement of steps for improved relations was made by Pierre Schori, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, after two days of talks with a visiting Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Viktor F. Mal'tsev.

"We have taken the temperature on our relations and it was not good," he said.

Mr. Schori said that Prime Minister Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Lennart Bodström had tentatively accepted invitations to visit Moscow, dependent upon the outcome of September elections.

In the complaint filed with Moscow on Wednesday, about the at-

tempted escape of a Soviet seaman, the Foreign Ministry said the trawler crew had violated Swedish law by apprehending the sailor as he was swimming in the Baltic toward shore.

Details of the attempted defection were given by a Soviet steward, who leaped into the sea with the crewman and managed to reach shore, the Foreign Ministry said.

Hong Kong Sets Rules For Money Changers

REUTERS

HONG KONG — Hong Kong came to the aid of millions of tourists Thursday when the government imposed tough new rules on money changers, in response to complaints over rates offered outside of banks.

It warned the changers that they faced heavy fines or jail terms of as long as six months unless customers sign a form agreeing to the terms of any transaction.

Moslem Aims Supported

(Continued from Page 1)

League summit conference now under way in Casablanca.

"No one has offered the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people as much as we have offered," he said. "But unfortunately, what we harvest was the divisions in our nation and attempts to destroy the infrastructure of our government."

Relief Worker Freed

GUNNES kidnapped a Canadian relief worker in southern Lebanon on Thursday, but both his organization and the Canadian government said he was freed later in the day. The Associated Press reported.

The police said that Robert P. Burkholder, 30, of East York Township, Ontario, was seized in the Shiite Moslem town of Nabatiyah by unidentified men with guns who bundled him into a car. He works as an administrator for the South Lebanon Project of the Mennonite Central Committee.

Earlier, the Lebanese manager of the ABC News bureau was freed unharmed by abductors. Shakhil Elmehdian, 50, walked into the Commodore Hotel in West Beirut on Thursday morning.

Meanwhile, Israeli warplanes were reported to have attacked a Bekaa Valley guerrilla base of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

U.S., South African Officials Confer on Racial Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

was imposed in black townships around Port Elizabeth, the area worst hit by 11 months of black political violence that has claimed at least 500 lives. The townships also were closed to nonresidents of all races.

In 13 administrative districts in and around Johannesburg, black students were confined to classrooms during school hours and forbidden to join any activity not approved by teachers.

The possession of gasoline was prohibited except in the tank of a vehicle.

President Botha said in Pretoria that the state of emergency imposed in 36 districts on July 21 had been somewhat successful and that he would like to lift the regulations. But he said he would toughen them if necessary.

Asked if the government planned to extend the emergency provisions to Durban, the center of the most recent disturbances, he said, "Not at this stage. But if necessary we will do it."

"If necessary we can even introduce stronger steps," he said without further explanation.

Police said the rioters in Pietermaritzburg ran through the white town to the Asian trading area, where they smashed shop windows, threw paving stones at Asian bus-

nessmen and looted stores until police arrived.

In Durban, Denis Dawber, deputy medical superintendent at the King Edward VIII hospital, said 10 bodies were brought from Umhlanga and KwaMashu townships and six were brought from from nearby Ntuzuma overnight. He said 102 people were admitted with injuries.

Capital Radio, based in Durban, said 19 people died in 48 hours of racial violence.

Hundreds of Asian families, apparently recalling the massacre of 142 Asians by black rioters in 1949, fled their homes in Inanda, north of Durban, to escape the Zulu rioters who looted and burned their homes Wednesday night.

In Washington, Mr. Kalb said the U.S. government agreed to the meeting with Mr. Botha "because of the importance of our having direct contacts with the South African government."

Shots Panic New York Riders

United Press International

NEW YORK — A subway rider fired two bullets into the chest of a fellow passenger Thursday, critically wounding him in a rush-hour argument over a seat. Five persons were injured as they were trampled in the panic, police officials said.

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Summer 1945: Japan, Beaten but Intransigent, Prepares to Repel a U.S. Attack

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the summer of 1945, as U.S. military forces prepared to invade Japan, a Japanese high school girl named Yukiko Kashi was given a carpenter's awl and told to be prepared to use it as a weapon.

"Even killing just one American will do," she was told. "You must prepare this awl for self defense. You must aim at the enemy's abdomen. Understand? The abdomen."

At about the same time, a kamikaze pilot, Jun Nomoto, sat in the cockpit of his fighter plane waiting to take off and asked a friend to write down his last letter to his parents.

"I will do my duty calmly. Words cannot express my gratitude to you. It is my hope that this act of striking a blow at the enemy will serve to repay you in small measure for the wonderful things you have done for me."

By that time in World War II, Japan was beaten but would not quit. American B-29 bombers had burned Japanese cities into a wasteland. American submarines had sunk 9.5 million of Japan's 10 million tons of warships, merchantmen and tankers. War production had plummeted. Living conditions were miserable, with an entire nation slowly starving.

Not far away, U.S. Marines had taken Iwo Jima, the island that was administratively part of metropolitan Tokyo, and American soldiers and marines had overrun Okinawa, Japan's southernmost prefecture. An invasion of the main islands was imminent.

Japan thus prepared for a final battle with one of two likely outcomes. One would be that the United States would be lured into an invasion so costly that it would have to negotiate, allowing Japan to retain its sovereignty and emperor.

The other conclusion was what the Japanese called *gyokusai*, "the shattering of jade." Every man, woman, and child would be mobilized and final hope would be placed in the kamikaze, "the wind of the gods." If that did not save the nation, Japan would perish.

For more than a year, the Tokyo government had quietly sought peace. But Japan's leaders had misjudged the military power arrayed against them and, blinkered by their insular politics, failed to grasp how to deal with the Western democracies.

In addition, the Allied policy of unconditional surrender stifled Japanese resistance. It was an ill-defined demand, and uncertainty about the future dissuaded Japan from considering it. Perhaps more important, four years of deadly enmity gave the Japanese no reason to believe the Americans would be lenient in victory.

In January 1945, as the Americans started bombing in earnest, Tokyo drafted plans to repel an invasion. In February, the country was divided into six military districts to exercise control over the garrison of six million soldiers in Japan.

As that plan took shape, Lieutenant General Shuichi Miyazaki, a senior operations officer, told other generals:

"By pouring 20 divisions into the battle within two weeks of the enemy's landing, we will annihilate him entirely and ensure a Japanese victory."

Later, that was refined into a plan calling for Japanese defenders to destroy a quarter of the invading force while at sea, another quarter on the landing beaches, and the rest with human wave tactics as the Americans fought their way inland.

After the firebombing of Tokyo that took 100,000 lives

In the spring and summer of 1945, about 5,000 Japanese pilots died in suicide attacks.

in March, the government closed most schools and mobilized all but the youngest pupils to grow food, produce munitions, become air raid wardens and prepare to repel the expected invaders.

Next came the People's Volunteer Army, in which men and women aged 13 to 60, except for the sick or pregnant, were to take up arms.

One student, Susumu Nagara, was in a squad of 20 people, all but himself more than 40 years old. They were armed with bamboo spears and had but one rifle among

them; it was rotated each day so each had a turn carrying it. Most did not know how to fire it.

The recruits were taught to hide in foxholes, armed with food and 35-pound (16-kilogram) bombs strapped to their backs. As American tanks appeared, they were to climb out and throw themselves under them.

While there was a widespread lack of enthusiasm for such measures, only a few openly protested the rush toward national suicide. The newspaper *Yomiuri*, which had supported the militarists for years, said in an editorial in July that Japan's leaders should be "realistic." It was a sharp word at the time.

The quintessence of Japanese determination to repel the Americans were the kamikaze pilots. The "wind of the gods" recalled the typhoons that drove off Mongol invaders in 1274 and 1281.

The kamikaze were generally pilots who flew suicide missions, but they included other warriors. The *oka jinrai*, or "cherry blossoms of heavenly thunder," were manned rockets strapped under bombers, then cut loose for the pilot to glide to the target. Few did real damage.

Similarly, old aircraft laden with bombs were hidden in mountains overlooking likely invasion routes. When the Americans attacked, they were to be manned, catapulted into the air and steered down into the warships and landing craft.

At sea, 6,000 small launches loaded with two tons of explosives were rigged with engines from cars and guided

by a sailor toward American ships. Manned torpedoes loaded with 3,000 pounds of explosive were fired from submarines. Neither type of weapon was effective.

In the spring and summer of 1945, about 5,000 pilots died in suicide attacks. They sank three small aircraft carriers, 13 destroyers and 18 smaller vessels. About 300 other American ships were hit but were soon back in action.

Most of the pilots were college students who had been drafted and then volunteered to become kamikaze, often signing their applications in blood.

In their last days, the pilots put their affairs in order, paying debts and giving personal belongings to friends. In the ancient tradition of Japanese warriors, they completed diaries, wrote last letters and composed poems that illuminated their motives.

Yasuburo Shiomura left this poem:

*Saluting the mountains and rivers
Of the land of my ancestors
To which I shall never return,
I turned my plane up.*

A young naval officer, shortly before he embarked in his human torpedo, told a new volunteer that he was certain Japan would lose the war, no matter what anyone did. The new man, stunned, blurted out: "Then why did you volunteer to die?"

The young naval officer's reply was calm: "A man must do what he can for his country."

Documents in Spy Case Called a Sabotage 'Bible'

By Bob Secer
Los Angeles Times Service

NORFOLK, Virginia — Documents that Arthur J. Walker is accused of helping pass to the Soviet Union are a "bible for sabotage" that could help attackers sink U.S. ships, high-level navy officials have testified in federal court here.

Captain Robert Johnson, chief staff officer for the navy's Norfolk-based amphibious squadron, said Wednesday during the third day of Mr. Walker's espionage trial that one of the documents, a damage control book, contained "very good information" that could be used to knock out the Navy's two most sophisticated communications vessels, the Mount Whitney and the Blue Ridge.

Those two ships double as the command posts for the U.S. fleets patrolling the Atlantic and Western Pacific, he said.

Captain Johnson said the so-called DC book, which outlines procedures for dealing with potential damage to ships in both peace and war, not only contained data on the fuel capacity and steaming range of the vessels, but also could provide clues as to the most effective weapons to use against the ships and "how many weapons you need to sink them."

Another government witness, Captain Edward D. Shearer, the senior intelligence officer for the Atlantic Command, said the book also divulged the structural and mechanical weak points where the ships are most vulnerable to attack. "The book is really a bible for sabotage," he said.

Mr. Walker, 50, is charged with stealing government secrets from a Norfolk area defense contractor for whom he worked as an engineer and passing the material to his brother, John A. Walker Jr., a retired U.S. Navy communications specialist, who is also accused of spying.

The government contends that John Walker, 47, led the spy ring that also included his 22-year-old



Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia signing the treaty to make the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. From left: Crown Prince Tupoua of Tonga and Prime Minister Tofilau Eti Alesana of Western Samoa. An unidentified aide holds the document.

Pacific Nations Sign Nuclear-Free Pact

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of eight South Pacific countries, including New Zealand and Australia, have signed a treaty to make the region a nuclear-free zone and have asked the five nuclear powers to agree to ban the use or threat of nuclear weapons and the testing of nuclear explosive devices there.

The treaty, signed Tuesday in Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, would ban the manufacture, acquisition or receipt of nuclear explosives. It would also prohibit testing, stationing of nuclear weapons and export of nuclear material without strict safeguards.

But the treaty allows the transit of nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed warships through the region, and would leave port visits by such ships to the discretion of individual countries. This provision would protect, and possibly even enhance, U.S. security interests because it guarantees the maintenance of important international legal safeguards on transit, according to diplomats from the region.

These diplomats emphasized that the pact would not interfere with the security requirements of the ANZUS alliance that links Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

U.S. Panel Says Ruling on Media 'Coerces Speech'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has said that the Fairness Doctrine no longer serves the public interest. It added, however, that it would continue to enforce the rule, which requires broadcasters to cover major community issues and present balanced reporting and differing views where there is controversy.

The regulatory panel labeled the policy constitutionally "suspect" on Wednesday, adding that it chills and coerces speech and inhibits coverage of major issues.

The unanimous position of the five-member panel, following two days of public hearings last spring, is certain to heighten debate in Congress over the merits of retaining the rule, and could figure in future court tests of the policy, according to commission staff officials.

The Fairness Doctrine has evolved over 50 years from a blend of regulatory decisions and statutory policy. Its roots are in the early days of radio, when the government was seeking to assure that listeners would not be subjected to only one side of a political campaign. It was recognized formally in federal law in 1959 with the "equal time" provision, and the doctrine was written in response to the congressional act.

The commission said the constitutionality of the doctrine was questionable because more stations are broadcasting now than in 1959, when the Supreme Court upheld it in a landmark case known.

But a U.S. analyst said the treaty could be used by the Soviet Union to complicate U.S. access to the Pacific. "It would be logical to assume that it would be used in a way to make it look like the United States is pushing its nuclear policy in parts of the world" where it is unwelcome, the analyst said. "It would not help the U.S. image."

In addition to Australia and New Zealand, the countries that signed the treaty are Western Samoa, Tuvalu, Niue, Fiji, the Cook Islands and Kiribati.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, spokesman for the group, said the five other members — Tonga, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Nauru and the Solomon Islands — had endorsed the treaty and were expected to sign it within a few months. The treaty would go into effect after ratification by eight countries, diplomats said.

[Walter Linn, the prime minister of Vanuatu, said Thursday that the treaty was not strong enough, and said he would not submit it to his parliament for ratification. He said he would propose a stronger treaty at next year's meeting of the South Pacific Forum in Fiji. The Associated Press reported from Rarotonga.]

The idea of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, similar to the Latin American nuclear-free zone established in 1967 and to the non-nuclear provisions of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty, has been endorsed by the South Pacific countries for several years.

It was originally directed at France, which still conducts underground nuclear tests on Mururoa in French Polynesia.

It was not until the recent return to political power of Labor Party governments in New Zealand and Australia, however, that the concept gained momentum, according to diplomats from the region.

The five countries that will be asked to sign protocols are the United States, France, Britain, China and the Soviet Union.



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The U.S. Dilemma: Ending the War Troops Were Deterred by Prospect of a Bloody Invasion

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By the summer of 1945 the United States had strategically won the war with Japan. But America faced a certain and severe clawing if it finished its enemy at close quarters.

The United States had achieved total victory on the outlying island of Okinawa from April 1 to June 21. But the historian Ronald Spector says that Okinawa had the curious effect of encouraging the Japanese and discouraging the Americans, who looked to an invasion of the Japanese main islands with "anxiety and dread."

An American force of 650,000 men, more than 4,000 planes and a naval armada were being assembled to invade the southern Japanese island of Kyushu on Nov. 1, after the typhoons of autumn subsided. The largest island, Honshu, was to be hit in March 1946.

The landings were expected to initiate one of the greatest land battles in history, an amplification of previous Pacific campaigns that had claimed the lives of 105,563 Americans and more than 300,000 Japanese fighting men, and great numbers of Japanese civilians.

About 100,000 civilians had died on Okinawa alone. At Saipan, one of the few Pacific garrisons with sizable numbers of civilians, American troops watched with awe and sorrow as mothers cast their babies into the sea from cliffs and then leapt to their own deaths.

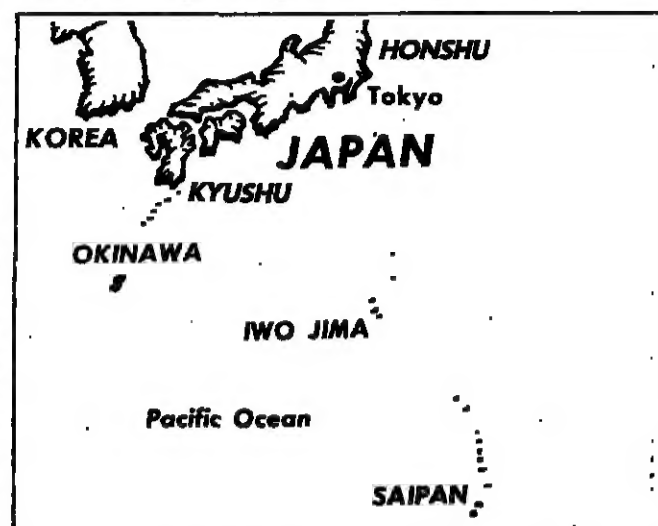
American troops who were poised to do the fighting in Japan viewed the enterprise with a mixture of resignation, distaste and, their generals worried, some resentment. There also was concern that many American troops scheduled for reassignment from Europe, where victory had been achieved on May 8, would feel they were being asked for unreasonable sacrifices.

Although planners for the Joint Chiefs of Staff were estimating 40,000 dead and 150,000 wounded for the decisive part of the campaign, they warned that the casualties for the whole operation "are not subject to accurate estimate."

A former U.S. Marine Corps commandant, General Lemuel C. Shepherd Jr., commanded the 6th Marine Division, one of three marine and 11 army divisions assigned to invade Kyushu and later Honshu.

A few days after Japan capitulated as a result of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, General Shepherd toured the invasion beaches near Tokyo Bay with a Japanese Navy commander. The commander showed the American the deeply dug-in, eight-inch guns commanding the area and said with quiet pride: "We would have hit every ship that tried to enter the bay."

"Yes, I think you would," the general recalls saying. "That there ultimately was no invasion 'saved my pants,' General Shepherd said. 'Thousands of troops would have been lost.'"



The Associated Press

Politicians were as concerned as military officers about casualties. President Harry S. Truman said at a planning session that he hoped the United States could prevent "an Okinawa from one end of Japan to the other."

The fight for Okinawa cost the lives of 7,000 soldiers and marines and 5,000 sailors. It was the most costly naval engagement in U.S. history. Casualties, which included wounded, ran about 35 percent. If they were as high on Kyushu, they could have reached 227,000, with perhaps 56,000 dead.

John Popham, who made nine Pacific combat landings, was a captain with the 3d Marine Division and recalls that the division staff believed it would "have to be withdrawn after 10 days, it would be so shot up."

Mr. Popham, a former editor of the Chattanooga Times, said the mood was: "You may have made some landings before, but nothing like this is going to be."

Having witnessed the suicides of civilians on Saipan, he remembers the "shocking" realization that "you'll just have to shoot women and children if they want to die for their emperor."

The military historian Stanley Falk says the Japanese had about 2.3 million regular troops on the home islands, many of them of good quality, and that the Americans expected to have to kill large numbers of poorly armed civilian militia. There appeared to be no shortage of artillery and small arms ammunition.

The outcome, however, was not in doubt. Mr. Falk said he believes that the

World War II Weapons Salvaged Off Sardinia

The Associated Press

ALGERO, Sardinia — Police frogmen searching for explosives planted by fishermen have found 350 World War II ammunition cases, containing more than a million rounds, off the coast of Sardinia.

The police said that the cases, found Wednesday at a depth of 95 feet (30 meters), contained ammunition for rifles and automatic weapons. The boxes are believed to have been dumped by Italian soldiers near the end of World War II.

Police in U.S. Recapture Master Thief and Killer

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Bernard C. Welch, a fugitive master thief and convicted murderer of a Washington cardiologist, has been recaptured by police responding to a routine car parking complaint near Pittsburgh.

Mr. Welch, 45, had been the object of a nationwide manhunt since May 14, when he and Hugh T. Colomb, another convicted murderer, escaped from the sixth-floor maximum-security area of a high-rise prison in downtown Chicago. The two broke through a slat-like window and a concrete outer wall and slid 75 feet (23 meters) down a chain of knotted extension cords to the ground.

Mr. Welch was arrested about 3:30 A.M. Wednesday by two Greensburg, Pennsylvania, policemen who found him asleep in bed in an apartment he was renting under the name of Robert Wilson. A young woman was with him, police said.

Several hours elapsed before police learned that the man they had arrested on suspicion of auto theft was one of the most hunted criminals in the United States.

Police in Fairfax County, Virginia, say they believe Mr. Welch committed thousands of flawless burglaries in the Washington area in the 1970s to support a lavish lifestyle. He had a mansion in Great Falls, Virginia, and operated two smelters in his basement to melt the silver and gold that he had stolen from affluent Washington homes. He also had residences in Duluth, Minnesota, and the Finger Lakes region of New York.

Police said a search of the car

after he was taken into custody in Greensburg turned up a stolen pistol, two stolen rifles and stolen jewelry, indicating that Mr. Welch had resumed his life as a burglar.

Howard Safir, associate director of operations at the U.S. Marshals Service, said Wednesday that Mr. Welch had been taken under heavy guard to the Marion, Illinois, federal prison.

Mr. Welch, serving a 143-year sentence, had been confined there in 1981 but had been moved to less secure facilities after allegedly telling federal prosecutors that he had information about white neo-Nazi activists at Marion and other prisons.

Mr. Welch was convicted in Washington Superior Court of first-degree murder for shooting a Washington cardiologist, Michael Halberstam, who surprised Mr. Welch in a burglary at the physician's Northwest Washington home Dec. 5, 1980. Mr. Welch fled the house and shot Dr. Halberstam when he pursued.

Dr. Halberstam headed for a hospital by car. Accompanied by his wife, Elliott Jones, he spotted Mr. Welch in the street and ran him down. Mr. Welch was arrested at the scene, and Dr. Halberstam died later at the hospital.

Greensburg, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Pittsburgh, is a small, residential town. But the Marshals Service, which had been leading the search for Mr. Welch, said it had been targeting the Pittsburgh area because of more than 65 recent burglaries in which rare coins, antiques and other exotic items were taken.

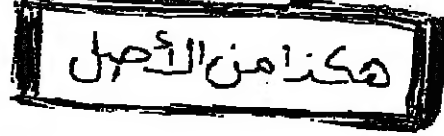
The arrest was the result of a chain of events that began before dawn Wednesday when two Greensburg officers, responding to a complaint, found an illegally parked BMW sedan in front of an apartment building and discovered that its license plates had been reported stolen from Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The policemen learned from other building tenants that the car belonged to a man they knew as Robert Wilson, who was arrested without resistance.

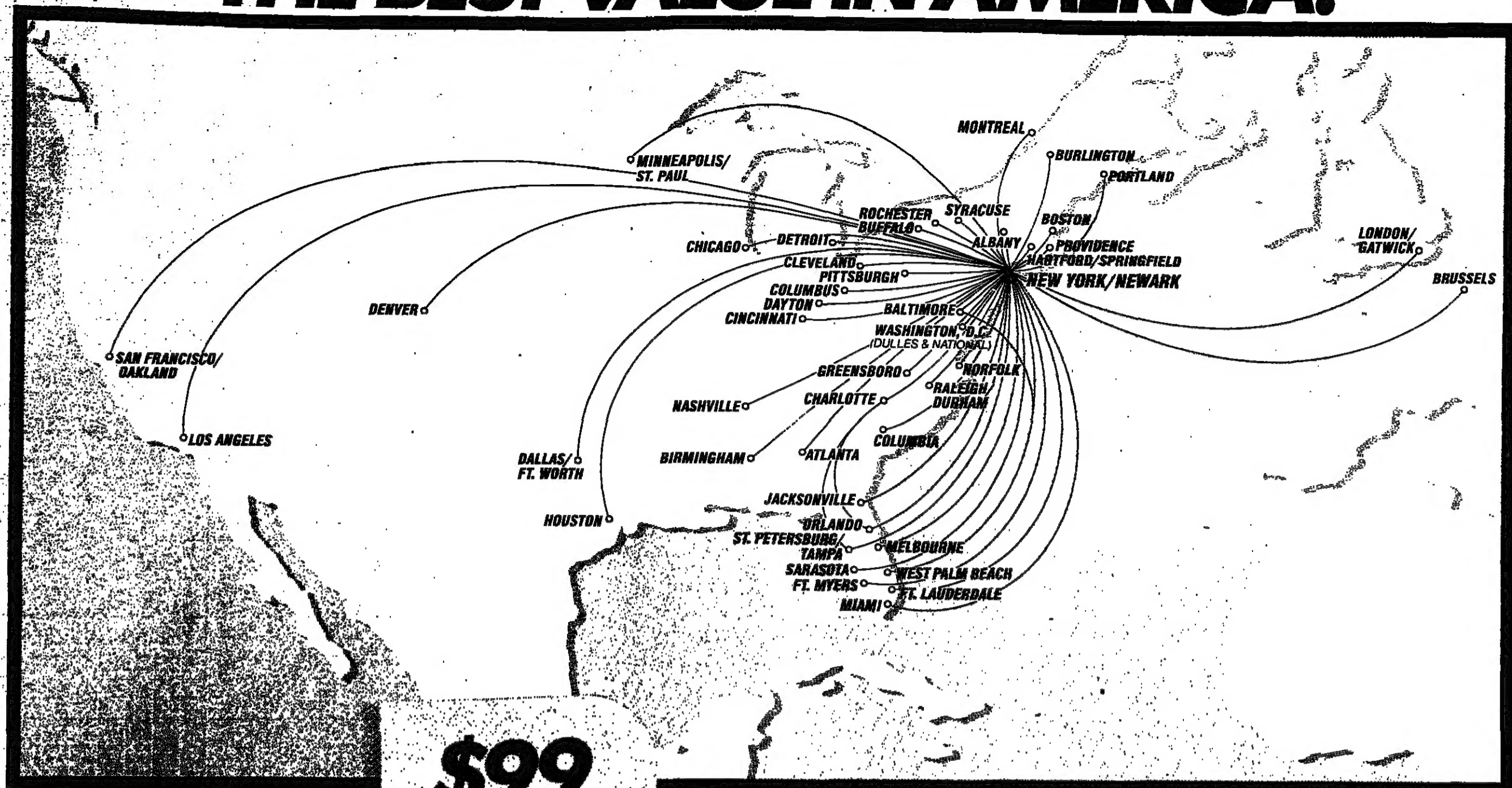
Mubarak to Visit New York

The Associated Press

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt will visit New York this fall to attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, Egyptian Ambassador to the UN, Ahmed Tewfik Khalil, said here Thursday.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Out of the Marcos Trap

It is rare for the staid American Bar Association to exhortate friendly foreign countries for human rights abuses. It has now done so in the scandalous instance of the Philippines, where lawyers who defend victims in political cases are mysteriously killed. At least three have been murdered and five arrested, one on the peculiar charge of "human rights lawyering." As the rule of law totters in the Philippines, a Communist guerrilla movement grows, its chief asset being the rickety and corrupt regime of President Ferdinand Marcos. Mr. Marcos can shrug off the ABA protest and others like it for two bad reasons. The United States can do something about one of them.

His own democratic opponents are so divided that he has threatened them with an instant presidential election to prolong his 20-year rule. His other card is America's reliance on Clark Air Base and the naval base at Subic Bay. He used it again to fend off a prudent move in Congress to put more distance between Washington and the Marcos dynasty.

The House voted to cut \$75 million from a Reagan administration request for \$100 million in military aid, while increasing economic aid from \$95 million to \$155 million — with the requirement that a fourth of food aid be channeled through private groups. Manila instantly threatened to abrogate the bases agreement, arguing that the \$100-million military aid figure constituted "rent," which it does not.

The five-year bases agreement calls for a total of \$900 million in military and economic aid, to be apportioned by Congress.

Rather than call Mr. Marcos's bluff, House conferees yielded to Senate wishes, raising military aid to \$70 million and agreeing to recommend, rather than require, that food aid be distributed by private groups. The problem of diversion of food aid should be taken seriously by the administration. There have been damaging charges of extensive overseas investments by senior Marcos officials.

A second wise step would be to begin an energetic search for alternate sites — Guam, Australia and Saipan among them — for the U.S. naval and air bases in the Philippines. As long as Mr. Marcos believes that Americans will swallow anything to keep those bases, he can disregard America's worried attempts to press for constitutional change.

Nor is military aid the first requirement in containing the insurgent challenge of the New People's Army. Its guns have come from the government's demoralized and sometimes brutal army, and its most potent slogan is opposition to the "U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

Most Filipinos reject that linkage, and are still bound to the United States by language, culture and political tradition. To maintain the bases, the United States needs ways to escape a desperate dictator's embrace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Slim Chance to Seize

In this space last Friday we talked about missed opportunities, the kind for which there is going to be much regret and nostalgia a short time hence when people realize that those opportunities are no more. The subject that day was reducing the budget deficit. The subject today is South Africa. But the underlying principle is the same. There is a slim, remote chance to reach a sensible and just resolution — but it is being kicked away.

We thought of it the moment we saw the picture and read the account of that brave man, Bishop Tutu, coming between the South African police and black mourners to prevent a bloody confrontation the other day. "Please allow us to bury our dead with dignity," he said. "Please do not rub our noses in the dust. We are already hurt; we are already down. Don't trample on us. We are human beings; we are not animals. And when we have a death, we cry like you cry." If things proceed as they have been proceeding and if the government continues its cruel and senseless policies, there will come a day when it will surely wish that it had only to yield such things as Bishop Tutu has been asking — political freedom, dignity and decency — and that there were such people as Bishop Tutu with whom to negotiate.

The fact is that over the years Pretoria has obstructed and subverted attempts to recognize or credit legitimate, peaceful civil protest on the part of nonviolent blacks. It met such protests with violence, repression, gunfire and lockups. It has done everything it could think of to weaken the hand and undermine the leadership of those whom it should devoutly wish to be the leaders of the restless, growing black resistance to apartheid. Most recently President Botha declined a meeting with Bishop Tutu. The moderate leaders of Desmond Tutu's generation are being defied and often ridiculed by their own young for the scant results, as the younger ones see it, of their moderation and insistence on nonviolence. The trend in that unhappy land is such that you must believe that in a short time white South Africa will look back with real regret on these lost days and vanished opportunities.

In America we have reached a policy stalemate. Within the president's own party there is some objection to moving toward a stronger condemnation of apartheid in general and of the South African government's misguided new wave of repression in particular. Outside his administration, on the left and to a considerable extent in the center as well, there is increasing dissatisfaction with the so-called "constructive engagement" policy of the past several years, a belief that it has yielded little. Congress, before it left town, sent the president a bill that would impose relatively modest sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Reagan has spoken of vetoing it, but he is leaving the matter open for discussion.

We have never favored the disinvestment program that many have advocated over the years, believing that it would hurt its intended beneficiaries, South Africa's blacks. The current legislation seems to us to contain much milder and more reasonable measures than what was once in the works. It also seems to us that, despite all the argument that has been going on, there is a fairly broad general consensus available on the kind of pressures that should be applied to hasten the end of racial repression in South Africa, and that this consensus extends from within the Reagan administration to many of the critics on the outside. There is common ground there that could be seized upon, so that a single, strong American policy could be fashioned.

Nothing is more important at this time. America must not, at so critical a moment, descend into an internal political squabble over what it should be doing. The American opportunity is now, and it may not come again. The country must speak with conviction and a clear voice and use its influence to press the South African government away from a mad and morally squalid course. It is possible for the administration and Congress to agree; they are not that far apart. Bishop Tutu speaks and acts for those who do not wish violence, but who insist on freedom and decency. That is what the United States should be for.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

To Many, Helsinki Means Hope

In their 10 years, the Helsinki accords have provided a rallying point for people struggling for freedom and peace. They have done so by encouraging private citizens in all European countries to "know and act upon their rights" by monitoring their governments' behavior.

True, many who took up this challenge soon became victims themselves. Yet courageous individuals continue to speak out, bearing witness to the sufferings of others. I have seen the Helsinki spirit at work in meetings in Moscow, Prague, Warsaw, Budapest, Bucharest, Belgrade and Istanbul. Voices may be lower, but eyes light up when the word "Helsinki" is mentioned. To these people, Helsinki means hope.

If the United States were to pull out of the Helsinki process, it would be abandoning these people and others like them who put their faith in the accords, sacrificing their freedom and sometimes their lives. It would be

squandering the moral force the Helsinki accords have acquired as a result of those sacrifices. For the Russians, the withdrawal would be an ideological victory.

— Jeri Laber, executive director of Helsinki Watch, a New York-based human rights group, writing in *The New York Times*.

Notwithstanding the Helsinki Final Declaration, and despite the recently arranged East-West summit, Europe remains divided and nothing will change this so long as Moscow denies freedom to its subject-nations. The West has no alternative but to maintain adequate defensive deterrence to the totalitarian threat, while preserving its own freedom as an attractive and potentially infectious alternative. Within this scenario, the "Helsinki process" can perform a limited function, and may even exert a degree of civilizing influence.

— *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

FROM OUR AUG. 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Why Shouldn't Turkey Arm?

PARIS — [Today's editorial says:] "Diplomatic and naval circles have been following the negotiations that have ended in the sale of German warships to Turkey. Why should Turkey be forbidden to build up a naval force? Is she not following the example of the most civilized nations? For decades the English press and English demagogues have been preaching the necessity of reform to Turkey. Now that she is beginning to reform, do they realize that they have made a mistake? Turkey under the old regime was a menace to no power. But a reformed Turkey, with a well-organized army and an efficient navy, and a population animated by a newly awakened sentiment of national pride, may cause England to regret the old state of affairs."

1935: French Workers Fight Deceits

PARIS — Strikes and demonstrations against government wage-cutting decrees brought outbreaks of increased violence in two naval bases in France (on Aug. 8), while the walkout at Le Havre continued to hold liners at their piers. At least two persons were killed in Toulon in a clash between arsenal workers and police. At least 80 were injured. Brest, after a day of calm, saw fresh demonstrations which resulted in several being injured when Mobile Guards sought to disperse a large mob. Meanwhile, the second batch in the series of decrees by which the French government hopes to eliminate the budget deficit, reduce the cost of living and unemployment, lower interest rates and stimulate business generally were approved and signed by President Albert Lebrun.

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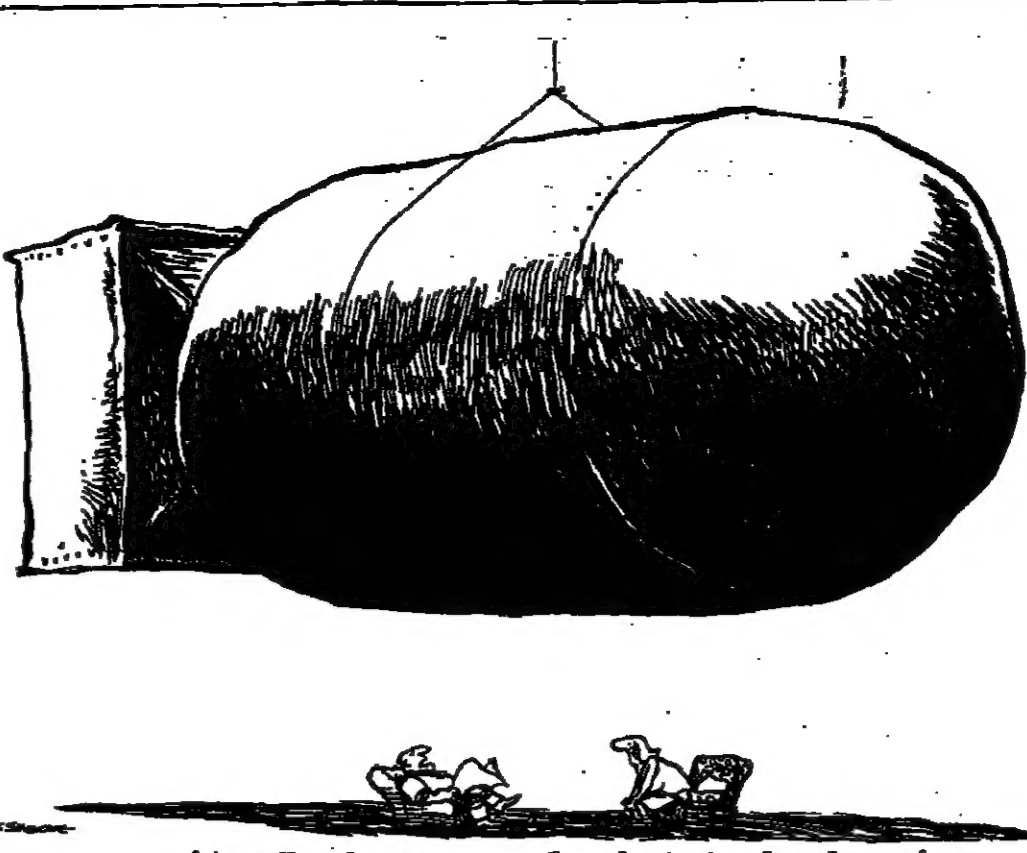
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U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Actually, after forty years, I rarely give it a thought . . .

Realistically: The Way to Stop Is to Stop

By Anthony Lewis

HIROSHIMA — When I found my mother, her whole body was burned. I couldn't tell where her eyes were, her nose, her ears. But even though she was dying, she was happy to know I was there. And I was lucky to see her before she died.

— Mrs. Masako Hirohata, 71, resident of the Atomic Bomb Survivors' Nursing Home.

Since the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs in 1945, the United States has manufactured 60,000 nuclear warheads of 71 different types, for use in 116 weapons systems. The cost so far has been \$750 billion. So far . . .

America is now spending more to make nuclear warheads than it did on the Manhattan Project, the emergency atomic effort of World War II. That cost a little over \$16 billion in terms of current dollars. The MX missile will cost over \$30 billion before it is done, the Trident submarine and its missiles as much as \$100 billion.

Those figures come from an article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists by Robert S. Norris, Thomas B. Cochran and William M. Arkin. It tells us in unemotional prose that eight types of U.S. nuclear warheads are in production, with a total of 30 types in the stockpile. The stockpile contains 25,500 warheads.

That is the American side. The Russians have almost as many warheads. The roughly 50,000 nuclear warheads now on Earth carry an explosive force more than one million times the power of the bomb that devastated Hiroshima. It is enough to destroy the world many times over.

We have become numb, most of us, to the figures on weapons, megatonnage, overkill. They are enormous abstractions, beyond our imagination, beyond our control. In our numbness, we leave the problem to the politicians — and they say we must have more, newer, better weapons.

In Hiroshima the abstractions are reduced to human scale again. There are no words to express what happened here; the survivors themselves say they cannot convey what they experienced. But their understated accounts tell enough. One thinks not of megatons or counterforce or war games but of human beings.

People prefer to express their grief privately here, visiting the Peace Park at dawn with flowers or incense. But they feel they must use the experience of Hiroshima to work for world peace. On this 40th anniversary of the bomb they invited mayors from around the world to campaign for nuclear disarmament. A declaration read at the commemorative ceremony on Tuesday called on the United States and the Soviet Union to stop nuclear tests.

In the realpolitik of Washington, the meetings and resolutions of Hiroshima may have seemed hopelessly naive. But who are the realists in fact? Consider the nuclear test issue. In brushing aside the Soviet proposal for a test moratorium, President Reagan said the United States would

consider a ban on tests after "two catch up." That notion is just what has produced 40 years of pointless escalation. Fear that the other side is gaining an edge in overkill has fueled a race for new weapons that make us all less secure, not more. The only way to stop the race is to stop.

The Reagan policy-makers do not want to stop. That is made clear in a letter from Frank J. Gaffney Jr., deputy to Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, the architect of U.S. arms control policy. Mr. Gaffney was answering a letter to President Reagan from Admiral Gene R. La Rocque, retired, of the Center for Defense Information, urging a moratorium. "Testing is indispensable to nuclear weapon development," Mr. Gaffney wrote. "So long as we are obliged to rely on retaliatory nuclear capabilities to safeguard deterrence, nuclear testing and a strong deterrent posture will remain inseparable."

In other words, America must go on forever developing new weapons of mass destruction. That is so even though it already has 50 times the number it needs to create an overwhelming fear of retaliation — enough, indeed, to destroy us all.

Professor Victor Weisskopf of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the Manhattan Project physicists, had it exactly right when he said: "Future generations, if there are any, will regard [the arms race] as a virulent case of collective mental disease."

The realists are in Hiroshima.

The New York Times.

Restraining the President: State Has to Be Cautious

By Raymond Price

The writer, now a syndicated columnist, served on the Nixon White House staff.

WASHINGTON — Presidents always grow frustrated with their Department of State, and their most ideological supporters find that same bureaucracy even more frustrating than presidents do.

The ideological right is now waging a concerted attack on Secretary of State George Shultz. He is an improbable conservative villain, but the right's attack is not surprising. Nor is the central indictment: that he has become a captive of State Department bureaucracy and thus the key figure thwarting a conservative president's foreign policy objectives.

Conservatives inherently distrust the career Foreign Service because of their perception — often correct — that it attracts and promotes a disproportionately high ratio of political liberals. But conservative presidents are not alone in their frustration with the Foreign Service. One of the recent presidents most vocal in his disdain for its timidity was John F. Kennedy. The basic conflict here is not ideological but institutional.

Professional bureaucracies exist in

part for the purpose of frustrating presidents. They are an essential part of the president's fail-safe system. Presidents always want Bold New Initiatives. Their more zealous ideological supporters want Bolder New Initiatives. One function of the professional bureaucracy is to tell them why they often cannot have them.

Of every 100 new ideas, one may, with luck, be a good idea. Presidents have a somewhat higher batting average, but they don't bat a thousand. And their zealous supporters have even lower batting averages.

Anyone who has worked closely with a president knows that the ideas that cascade from the Oval Office need to be critically examined. Those ideas that do not measure up need to be shot down. A rigorous process of examination is necessary not only to weed out bad ideas and strengthen good ones, but also to keep the president free to put forward more new

ideas without fear that half-baked ones will be acted on. The better this fail-safe system works, the more creative a president can afford to be, and the greater are his chances of success.

Whatever their philosophical orientation, presidents are pragmatists. They have to be. The job imposes a severe, result-oriented discipline. Theorists deal in the abstract, but presidents deal with the concrete. Their acts are measured not by intention but by consequence. And in the real world, actual consequences seldom follow theoretical patterns.

American conservatives can be divided into two categories: the ideological conservatives, whose touchstone is how well a policy agrees with his own theoretical construct, and the procedural conservatives — in today's jargon, the "pragmatists" — whose touchstone is caution and who places the burden of proof on the person proposing a new idea. Philosophical-

ly the two often agree. But the pragmatist — the George Shultz and, yes, frequently the Ronald Reagan — puts less trust in ideology, his own included, and responds more to the promptings of experience, including that of others. The ideological views compromise as evil. The pragmatist views it as necessary.

Ideologies tend to personalize politics, seeing their own positions as unassailably correct and therefore ascribing any failure of their side to someone's personal villainy.

The State Department bureaucracy does not deal in heroes and villains. It acts as an institutional memory. Its role is to evaluate situations and proposals against a background of detailed knowledge of particular countries and their history, culture, personalities and behavior, and to anticipate unintended consequences.

Professional diplomats come naturally to their habit of caution. They have seen too many Bold New Initiatives bite the dust, and they have chafed on a lot of that dust themselves. In trying to protect the president from mistakes, the career Foreign Service can seem overprotective. But, on balance, overprotective is better than underprotective.

Presidents take pride in those occasions on which they have prevailed against the "timidity" or "inertia" of the State Department. They seldom talk about the other times when that timidity saved them from costly errors, or even from disaster.

Conservatives should be the first to recognize that the past holds lessons and that avoiding avoidable disasters is one of the cardinal functions of government. But that recognition comes more naturally to pragmatic conservatives than it does to ideological conservatives. And this, more than any question of "hardness" or "softness" toward the Soviet Union, is at the heart of the struggle between Mr. Shultz and the ideological right.

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. . . and Congress Polices the Mandate

By Stuart E. Eizenstat

The writer, a lawyer, was President Carter's chief domestic policy adviser.

WASHINGTON — With Congress in recess, it is timely to ask why President Reagan is unable to translate his near-record high personal popularity with the public into more congressional support for his major programs. Why is he unable to duplicate the early successes of his first term, following an election victory even more sweeping than his defeat of Jimmy Carter in 1980? In the answers to some fundamental truths about the presidency.

Since his inauguration, the president has seen his fellow Republicans in the Senate join the Democratic-controlled House to brake his massive first-term military buildup.

His budget proposals for the new fiscal year, which his budget director characterized as the president's chance to reorder federal priorities, lie in shambles, treated with little reverence by either party in Congress.

His tax reform proposal, a genuinely bold initiative that was to be the domestic centerpiece of his second term, has lost public support and is unlikely to pass both houses of Congress this year in any form.

In foreign policy, both houses have rejected his South African policy of "constructive engagement" by passing economic sanctions legislation.

Even his few successes have been severely circumscribed. The MX missile will be deployed at only half the proposed level. The "contra" in Nicaragua will receive only nonmilitary assistance, and without the direct role for the CIA that the president sought.

Some of Mr. Reagan's difficulties can be ascribed to breaking in a new White House team, diversion of resources because of the TWA hijacking, his cancer surgery and his lame-duck status as political jockeying begins for the 1988 presidential election. But these are secondary. More fundamental factors are at work.

First, Mr. Reagan did not use the 1984 campaign to lay out a second-term blueprint. His mandate was simply not to rock the boat and not to return to his predecessor's policies. A

campaign gives a candidate his best opportunity to impose his views on the political system after election, by claiming a public endorsement.

Ronald Reagan had based his 1980 campaign on deep budget and tax cuts for the troubled economy and on increased military spending to bolster national security. He got from Congress what he campaigned for. But presidents rarely succeed with major initiatives for which they did not seek an election mandate.

Lyndon Johnson's 1964 campaign called explicitly for a war on poverty, and he got congressional support for the Great Society by legitimately claiming popular backing. He did not seek election support for the Vietnam buildup, and that buildup proceeded to undermine his presidency.

A central error of Jimmy Carter's administration was making his 1977 energy plan the domestic centerpiece of his first year, when energy had barely been an issue in the 1976 race and he could claim no public mandate for a sweeping energy program.

The Reagan tax reform is in the same position. He has tried to make it a priority out of an issue for which he never sought an election mandate. His pledge had been no tax increase, not comprehensive tax reform.

Absent a clear election mandate, only a crisis permits a president to make major changes. Without having campaigned for a policy, a president needs an intervening circumstance to focus public and congressional attention — like a sharp economic downturn or a Soviet presence in Nicaragua. No such dramatic event has given Mr. Reagan a peg on which to hang a second-term program.

The president's difficulties reflect America's political system, which diffuses power. It was created to promote continuity, not change, and to avoid abrupt redirections like those

Mr. Reagan seeks. In his first term he achieved as much of a major mid-course correction as the system permits. Ironically, his natural conservatism and dispersion of power prevent full achievement of Mr. Reagan's conservative revolution, whose central tenet is further decentralization.

Congress's greater assertion of power since Watergate compounds the difficulty that presidents have in implementing their agendas.

For Mr. Reagan, his second term may seem longer in time and shorter in achievement than his first. He will probably leave office with his popularity untouched, but without fully translating it into achievements.

The New York Times.

Helicopters for Tourism?

In response to "U.S. Blacklist Upsets West Germany" (July 16):

When Delta-Avia sells 87 Hughes helicopters to North Korea — the same helicopter that South Korea buys for its military — we are supposed to believe that North Korea, arguably the most militaristic country in Asia, is buying them for civilian uses. The helicopters will be used for reconnaissance and to transport terrorists and/or troops for attacks on South Korea. These are the purposes for which they were bought. Did Hughes or Delta-Avia ever doubt it?

D. PAUL SONDEL
Daegu, South Korea.

Democracy in Taiwan

Regarding "Contest for Political Liberties Divides Chinese in U.S." (July 24):

This report's assertion that "the Kuomintang has ruled Taiwan under martial law, denying significant political power to the Taiwanese who constitute 85 percent of the island's 19 million population," is extremely un-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

fair and hardly accurate. Democracy and political representation have come a long way since the Kuomintang moved to Taiwan in 1949.

Taiwan was a Japanese colony for 50 years before it was returned to China in 1945. During the Japanese occupation, the Chinese on Taiwan had no political freedom whatsoever. Today 70 percent of the Kuomintang's two million members are native Taiwanese, and they are steadily rising up the ranks of government. If the 75-year-old president, Chiang Ching-kuo, were for some reason unable to complete his term, he would be succeeded by a native Taiwanese, Vice President Lee Teng-hui.

Moreover, astounding progress that has been made in the economic realm over the last 35 years.

Democracy may not be perfect in Taiwan, but when the rate of progress is compared with that in other developing nations, it certainly cannot be considered slow. As the economy and education improve, one can expect this drive toward greater representation and participation to continue.

STEVEN LAI
Taipei.

Meat Here, Poison There

In response to "Manila Pressured to Ban Sale of Dogs, Cats to Eat" (July 26):

What amazes me is the profound ignorance of the 80,000 foreigners, most of them probably Americans and British, who sent grilling-hot postcards to the Philippine National Assembly in protest against dog and cat consumption. In many parts of the world, meat that is acceptable to Westerners is either too expensive or unavailable in sufficient quantity. Many of the 80,000 postcards presumably fed to their pigs and chickens. I suppose it's all right with these pet-lover activists if millions of people continue to eat rats.

TIMOTHY LAMARE
Manila.

A Classified Matter

About the "Have a nice day" signs: Does anyone know who built them?

Agapek, Italy.

August 9, 1985

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About 'They' and 'We': Polish Writers And the Underground

by Michael T. Kaufman

WARSAW — The most sought-after book in Warsaw these days is an extraordinary, illicitly produced volume called "They." Its authors are the underground Polish writers who have proliferated in Poland over the last few years. The book, a compilation of the self-critical recollections of fugitive leaders of Solidarity's clandestine wing, "They" has been so popular that the free-market price of the 256-page, small-print paperback is roughly one-tenth of a doctor's monthly salary; copies, secured through secret police-dodging book runners, are lent or even rented out, carefully wrapped in paper to avoid soiling.

Essentially, "They" is a dialogue, or rather an interrogation, of seven old and for the most part disgraced Communist leaders who collaborated with their Soviet mentors in the first decades after World War II to advance an ideology of atheism, centralization, police authoritarianism and farm collectivization on a largely unwilling, mostly Roman Catholic, significantly anarchistic and romantic nation. The interviews were conducted and typed by Teresa Toranska, a pro-Solidarity journalist, who in the course of her questions reveals that her father was deported to the Soviet Union when the people she interviewed were in power.

If the subjects of Toranska's interviews are "they" — exponents of alien beliefs who are now shunned even by their political heirs — then Toranska's aggressively interrogative voice is that of Poland's "we," a nation of often quarrelsome citizens who periodically, as in the case of Solidarity, come together in defiance of oppression. It is a nation where, after 40 years of virtual monopoly by the Communist Party on education, propaganda and information, manual workers kiss women's hands, scorn the word "comrade" and regularly go to church, thus affirming the difference between "we" and "they."

Toranska's book does much the same thing. But in addition to confirming national self-esteem, it has real value as a work of history. For perhaps the first time in any Communist country, leaders who have not defected or recanted reveal — often with defensive self-justification — how they manipulated, cheated, threatened, deceived, imprisoned and condemned in the name of power and in the hope of molding history. These pages of transcribed tape recordings contain admissions that the 1946 referendum paving the way for the Communist takeover was rigged; that major policies for Poland were in fact established in Moscow and implemented by Russians; and that killings, persecution and torture were condoned as historical necessities.

BOOKS like "They" and "Konspira," involving reminiscences, memoirs and history, are much more common in Poland and, it would seem, more widely read, than fiction. "Konspira," for example, has set off a debate in Solidarity circles as to whether the disclosures of those who set up clandestine networks for dues collection, radio broadcasts and literature distribution were unnecessarily indiscreet. The atmosphere is thick with open letters, manifestos

and pamphlets, as well as much poetry. Works combining political commentary with moral philosophy abound; Adam Michnik, now serving a two-and-a-half year sentence for advocating an aborted 15-minute strike, is often praised not only for his political arguments but for his literary style. He is compared by some to Tom Paine, by others to John Stuart Mill.

Some months ago, while Michnik was in detention awaiting trial, his fiancée, Barbara Swedowska, took a Western reporter to a performance of mildly political songs from the 1960s, including one that asks, "What would Mr. Adam and Mr. Juliusz be writing today?" The reference was to Adam Mickiewicz and Juliusz Slowacki, the 19th-century poets and prophetic nationalists whose visions and romantic deeds continue to define Polish literary life. In that theater, with Swedowska in the audience and the actors singing about Mr. Adam and Mr. Juliusz, the sense of historical continuity, always a factor in Poland, became even more acute. Michnik's first clash with the law came in those same '60s, when he protested the cancellation of a play by Mickiewicz; the play had been ordered suspended in response to Soviet diplomats' complaints at its portrayal of czarist officials as colonialists.

Between prison terms, Michnik served at one point as secretary to the late Antoni Slomkowski, a renowned poet who stood in the tradition of Mickiewicz and Slowacki and was a precursor of today's greatest Polish poets, the Nobel laureate Czeslaw Milosz and Zbigniew Herbert. There was a palpable recognition in the theater that if Mr. Adam and Mr. Juliusz were alive today they would be writing about the same things that concern Michnik, Milosz and Herbert: freedom, destiny, nation, hope and redemption.

Some days later, Tadeusz Konwicki, Poland's best-known novelist, explained the moral obligations of literature in his country over lunch. "What you have to understand," said the author of "The Polish Complex," "A Dreambook for Our Time" and, most recently, "Underground River," "is that for almost 200 years we have judged our writers not by what they wrote but by how they behaved at the barricades."

It is again a case of "they" and "we," with the line drawn in this instance between those who are published officially and those whose works are produced by the clandestine publishing houses, between those who belong to the official writers' union and those who do not. In the eyes of much of literate Polish society, Konwicki is on the right side of the barricades. He is not a member of the writers' union and has offered his last books for publication by underground printers. His fiction, often characterized as absurdist in tone, is in the author's view only a mirror of the world in which he writes: "I am not a fabulist, I am a realist, it is life in Poland that is absurd." Just back from a visit to Australia and the United States, he is working on an autobiographical book that describes his role in a wartime resistance group in his native Vilna (now in Lithuania) and his arrival in Warsaw after the war.

Another writer who finds himself somewhat reluctantly at the barricades is Marek Nowakowski, who has just published a collection of short stories, "The Canary," in English translation. These days Nowakowski gives a lot of readings in churches and he, too, offers his work to clandestine



Marek Nowakowski.



Jacek Fedorowicz.

publishers, a fact that no doubt contributed to the short period he spent under arrest last summer.

His stories — about drunks, lovers without apartments and taxi drivers — are political only insofar as life in Poland is political. He is not overjoyed by the issues dividing his society. "Personally," he said, "I do not think a writer should stand with anyone, neither with Solidarity nor the government." But given the split into official and unofficial literary cultures, he sees practical as well as moral advantages to the uncensored publishing enterprises.

"In the official culture," he said, "there are three focal points: the writer, the publisher and the censor. In addition to the problems of conscience this situation creates, it is cumbersome, and the minimum time required for a book to appear is two years. In the unofficial culture the process is quicker and cleaner." The flexibility of that culture was revealed when a collection of the Reverend Jerzy Popiełuszko's sermons was produced within a month of his murder by secret police officials.

Recently, the police have stepped up their pursuit of illicit publishers. Every week there are reports of people being arrested as "kolporters," or bookleggers. Trucks on the roads on Sundays are regularly stopped by police searching for shipments of paper, which is officially rationed and controlled. Among those seized recently were people

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Out on the Celtic Fringe

by Stephen Williams

LORIENT, France — The Celts invaded southern Brittany this week, scorching the earth with music and ravaging the pedestrian malls with poetry.

The pipe-playing, harp-plucking tribes came from the four well-known corners of the Celtic Fringe — Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Brittany — and from three "nations" that would seem to qualify for the event just under the wire — Cornwall, the Isle of Man and Galicia, in northwestern Spain.

Lorient, in the wooded and wind-swept Morbihan region about 160 kilometers (100 miles) up the jagged coast west from Nantes, is the annual venue for this gathering of the turbulent Celtic cousinhood, the Festival Interceltique, which is more than just fish soup and folklore.

For 10 days (and nights), 4,500 musicians, singers, dancers, artists, writers and athletes have asserted their Celtitude in the concert halls, public parks, cafes, saloons and streets of this city of 65,000. The uprising — this year's is the 15th — ends this weekend with the Breton Pipe Band Championships and, on Sunday, the Grand Parade of the Celtic Nations.

Nationhood is the key, and along with the songs, art shows and liquid cheer, there is a feeling here of an identity in search of a country. Yet, besides their position clinging to the headlands of Western Europe, the richness and similarities of their folk music and mythology, and their legendary 12-month rainy season, what has brought the seven "nations" together under the as-yet-uncreated banner of Celtia?

Jean-Pierre Picard, secretary-general of the festival's organizing committee, puts it down to the long history of the un-Romanized, insular Celts — the Romans barely penetrated Wales, walked off the Highland Scots, or Picts, and never attempted to meet the Irish head-on. This excentricity was carried over to Brittany when the Anglo-Saxons proved too hot to handle, and then on to Galicia. And in their remaining redoubts, the Celtic character was preserved.

"They have always been minorities lost in the extreme west of Europe with their own specific culture," says Picard, who sees the common bond among them as the *boulevard maritime*, the ocean, and the Festival Interceltique as a "communion of the peoples of the sea."

But although the Celtic Connection is obvious enough in some ways, such as kilts and fiddles, there are differences as broad as the Celtic Sea and as sharp as the Irishman's celebrated wit.

Does Celtitude signify the preservation of an ancient language group, a musical tradition, a certain nostalgia for a "country" or a shared glory over a lost historical cause? The unhappy (for the Celts) fact that all of the major regions of Celts have suffered from their powerful and better-organized neighbors since the Middle Ages does not in itself make for the strong sense of solidarity that raises its shaggy head here every August.

Take language, and the Welsh, for example, take it very seriously: *Cenedl heb iaith, cenedl heb galon* (A nation without language is a nation without heart). But how many tongue-lashings do children of the Fringe get nowadays in the original Scots-Gaelic-Manx-Irish-Welsh-Breton?

The festival's map of the seven "nations" was color-coded by a whimsical cartographer with the Celt's typical disdain for mere truth. A tourist from Vienna or Milan, searching for cultural, geographical or any links among the western tribes would find that the map includes all of Scotland, Ire-



Putting the shot, Celtic style.

land, Wales and Brittany, plus the lesser three. Linguistically, this is nonsense, and by no stretch of even the luxurious Celtic imagination could Edinburgh, Dublin and Cardiff be described as speaking anything but a highly colored brand of English, while it is doubtful that Rennes, the Breton capital on the eastern edge of the province, has ever heard Breton spoken outside the walls of its university. And the last native Cornish speaker (Cornish is related to Welsh and Breton in the Brythonic branch of the Celtic family) took a whole culture to the grave in the late 18th century.

WORTHY efforts at language revival notwithstanding, Wales, the country that has best guarded the secret of keeping an old tongue alive in the face of foreign attempts to cut it out, has lost Welsh speakers over the years and now just over 20 percent of the population of 2.8 million can properly pronounce a word like *ynfydwylld* (foolishness). Scottish Gaelic (the Scots use "Gaelic" to differentiate their brand of the Gaelic branch of the Celtic group from "Gaelic" which the Irish, in turn, logically eschew in favor of "Irish") holds on by its fingernails to the Western Highlands and Islands, while the native Irish speakers do the same desperate balancing act along their indented coastline from Kerry to Donegal. The teaching of Irish is, on the other hand, entrenched in the republic's schools.

Brittany is divided linguistically by a wavy

north-south line, with the western part *bretonnant*, or Breton speaking, and the east all French. From a million Breton speakers 15 years ago, the number has dwindled to about half that today.

Then, there are the Manx. Once upon a time, an Irish giant, probably angered at the results of a Glasgow Rangers-Celtic soccer match, scooped up a piece of Irish turf and hurled it in the general direction of Scotland. It landed about halfway between the docks of Liverpool and the shipyards of Belfast and became the Isle of Man. Now, the Manx did speak a dialect of Irish, brought by Saint Patrick's missionaries, and even the Vikings' tough methods of persuasion could not convince them to change, until the 19th century relegated the Manx language to scholars and culture enthusiasts.

Here again, as in Cornwall, the revivalist spirit has gained precious ground in the last 10 years or so, helped by night-school classes, language associations and events such as the Lorient fest.

For Richard, 39, who is director of the Regional Conservatory of Brittany, a bastion of traditional music, the festival has given the Fringe a greater sense of confidence. "The Celts have lost their complex," he says. Such a problem might come as news to the Scots or Irish, especially the stern-faced members of the Upper Crossgare Pipe Band from Northern Ireland, who, in full war paint, skirled through the streets of

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Modern Art Museums: Too Much of the Same Thing

by John Russell

IN my line of work, I get to go to a great many museums of modern art. I stroll through them, one and all, with an undiminished curiosity. But sometimes, after a week or two on the road, I catch myself forgetting which one I happen to be in. There can be nothing of that sort at the Pompidou Center, where the celebrated silvery light and an incomparable series of distant views says "Paris!" loud and clear. But when there are no windows and no natural light, and when the museum café is much the same, the museum bookshop is much the same, and even the public is much the same, and above all the collection is much the same, a certain lulling quality sets in.

There is no question at such times of "If it's Frank Stella, it must be Amsterdam," or "If it's Basquiat, it's Barcelona." Frank Stella and Georg Baselitz are everywhere — consecrated, mandatory, inescapable.

To a degree that was not paralleled even 30 years ago, the same quite small band of living artists gets into virtually every museum of modern art. The question is not so much whether the museum will have a de Kooning, a Calder, a Henry Moore, a George Segal, a Francis Bacon, a Jasper Johns, a Roy Lichtenstein, an Anselm Kiefer, a Francesco Clemente or a Julian Schnabel, as whether it will have the pick of the crop or one that is not so great.

Behind these, in terms of chronology, the list of accepted marvels is likely to include a Pollock, a Newman, a Rothko, a Gorky, a late Guston, a Dubuffet and a late Picasso. From recent years, there will be a Brice Marden, a Donald Judd, a Carl Andre, a Sol LeWitt,

an R. B. Kitaj, a Cy Twombly, a Richard Long, a Gilbert and George, a Robert Ryma, a Sandro Chia, an Enzo Cucchi, a Richard Serra, a Jennifer Bartlett, an Elizabeth Murray, a Susan Rothenberg, an A. R. Penck, a David Salle and a Robert Longo.

Permutations can be rung on these lists, and there is never a lack of new candidates, but fundamentally this is the kind of team that goes to bat for living art. It is a very good team, but when we meet it the world over, from Los Angeles to Eindhoven in the Netherlands and from New York to the Ludwig museum in Aachen, West Germany, it finally ceases to surprise.

It is, in fact, the buildings, and not what we see in them, that are full of surprises. Where museums of older art differ hugely in the range and depth of their interests, museums of modern art on the whole do not. They operate as if all had become known, once and for all, and as if recent art were, in fact, "a given." In relation to which not much maneuver was possible. This is not how it was when the Barnes Collection was being built up in the suburbs of Philadelphia, or the Phillips Collection in Washington.

Those were wayward assortments, personal down to the last doorknob, and the regular visitor to modern museums must wonder whether things have changed for the worse, or for the better, and why it should be, in either case. It is true that Dr. Albert C. Barnes and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Phillips were spending their own money and did not have to adapt or adjust to anyone else. Even so, a different aesthetic was in operation, and we have to ask what has been lost if it can no longer go to work.

I first faced the change at full strength when at table a few summers ago with Rudi Fuchs, director of the Eindhoven Museum, who at the time was organizing the last "Documents" exhibition in

Kassel, West Germany. Much to the discomfort of some of those present, he said, "There are no undiscovered artists! Whether or not he meant it literally, it is true that many museums now seem to operate on that principle. It is a situation that necessarily disappoints the vast majority of living artists."

Fuchs, a galvanic Dutchman, was at that moment on German soil. Hardly had we returned home than we received in the mail an eight-volume set of books on younger German artists — more than 300 in all — who had a certain status in their immediate locality. Much of what they did was a faithful imitation of the fashionable styles of the day. Still, some of the elsewhere unsung artists in question looked to be just as good as the handful of German painters who have lately turned up everywhere. (Some of them were women, too, which is not the case with the few who are now in high favor.)

SO what is it that gives certain artists so conspicuous an edge? Is it superior energy, superior marketing, superior connections, personal magnetism or a combination of all these things with a little luck thrown in? Are there within the current situation elements of conspiracy, corruption, favoritism, quick money and (here and there) a governmental push? Or are the best artists the best, without qualifications, and recognized as such?

If we take these notions seriously, I for one have no doubt that artists today can and do penetrate the armored siderdown of public indifference in ways that did not exist even 30 years ago. There is an enormous public that is eager for the new and doesn't want to miss out on it. Gifted artists of our time find this intoxicating — why shouldn't they? — and undeniably it gives some of them a built-in

boost that makes them develop fast, at the risk (often posed in envy and hatred, but also sometimes in sympathy and compassion) of burning themselves out in a year or two.

As for art dealing, it has certainly changed beyond recognition since Ambrose Vollard stocked up with Cézannes and sat on them, apparently half asleep, until he felt like selling one. Gone forever, likewise, are the procedures of Daniel-Henry Kahnweiler, the German-born Parisian dealer who at one time had the exclusivity of Picasso, Braque, Léger and Juan Gris but who never advertised, never had an opening and never offered anyone so much as a cup of tea.

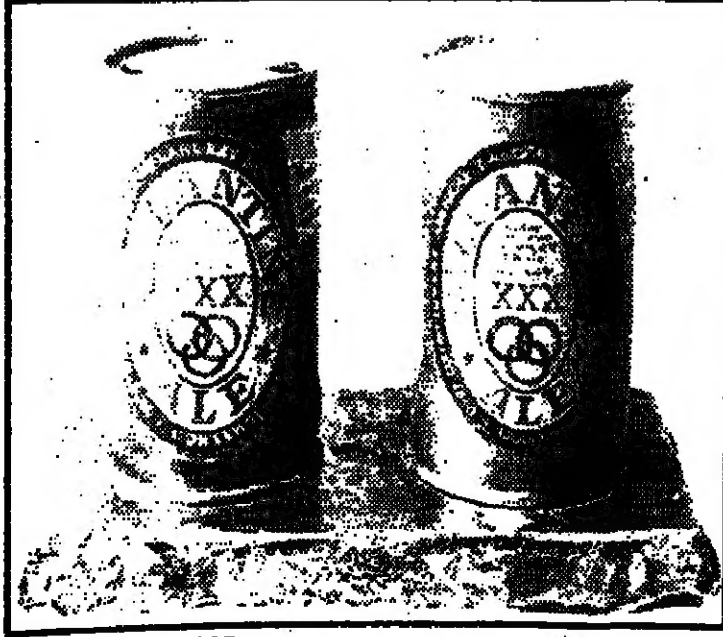
For better or worse, the art trade today is a multinational affair, an improved and microscopic version of the United Nations in which everything works to mutual advantage. To name even some of the dealers who excel at this can only be invidious, but anyone who monitors the activity of such New York dealers as Leo Castelli, Ileana Sonnabend, Xavier Fourcade, Paula Cooper, Arnold Glimcher of the Pace Gallery, Lawrence Rubin of Knoedler's and André Emmerich will sense what it is to have the international touch.

These people have their counterparts in London, Paris, Berlin, Basel and elsewhere. They function not only as dealers, where their artists are concerned, but as bankers, brokers, translators, marriage counselors, bookkeepers, unpaid therapists, travel agents and wizards at real estate. Contrary to what is often said, there is nothing wrong with artists making the kind of income that lawyers, brokers, bankers, venture capitalists, entrepreneurs and chairmen of the board take for granted. There are still many people who think,

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GEORGE SEGAL: "Sidney Janis With Mondrian Painting," 1967.



JASPER JOHNS: "Painted Bronze, 1960 (Ale Cans)."



HENRY MOORE: "Reclining Figure: Hoies," 1975-78.



FRANCIS BACON: "Self-Portrait With Injured Eye," 1972.

TRAVEL

The Risky Business of Anchovy Fishing

PORT VENDRES, France — The sangria-colored Catalan sun rose over the docks as the sardine and anchovy boats began rolling in. As on every morning from March to October, Guy Roque was there precisely at 7, to greet the anchovy fishermen as they returned from their 11-hour night journey into the Mediterranean.

As the tattered but trusty blue wooden boat approached the harbor minutes from the French-Spanish border, Roque — who owns the major anchovy-curing business in nearby Collioure — stopped conversation in mid-sentence. There was a sense of resigned despair in his voice.

"No anchovies today. See, they're bypassing the docks. They didn't catch a thing,"

PATRICIA WELLS

and his voice trailed off. This year, he's talking of a "rupture totale." That is, last year's stock is nearly depleted, and replacements are very slow in coming.

The anchovy business is a tough business. One would think that simple gambling would be easier on the nerves, and just as profitable.

But for French anchovy fishermen like Jean-Claude Sianvaud, who is contracted to sell his entire catch to Roque, it's a way of life, and from his point of view, one that suits him just fine, thank you.

"In a good year, we'll bring in 200 tons. A bad year, 30. On a good night's fishing, my boat can haul in 50 tons, easily."

"Yesterday, I returned with nearly four tons; today, nothing," he says, just off the boat, a few days' growth of beard shading his tanned, 42-year-old face.

The gamble is this. You can go out from

this port, travel an hour or so into the Mediterranean and fish for sardines. You're all but guaranteed to come back with a boat laden with silvery, fat, beautiful fish. If a lot of other fishermen didn't go out that night, you'll get two francs a kilo for your catch. If a lot of men decide to fish along with you, you may not be able to sell what you bring in.

With anchovies, it's different. Everyone wants them. They'll pay 8, maybe 10 francs a kilo, wholesale. Anchovies are smaller and more delicate than sardines, they cure well, they've been deemed precious since the days of the Greeks and Romans. But, of course, the catch is more risky.

The anchovies, say the fishermen, are there. The problem is with every crop that man has ever tried to harvest — is the weather.

"Last night, there were anchovies everywhere," explained Sianvaud over an early morning cup of coffee at the fisherman's bar. "But the water was too turbulent to bring them in. What we'd earn on the anchovies we'd have to spend replacing our nets."

So the story goes. Every night at 9, he and his crew of 12 set off in his oak-framed boat — built in Casablanca 24 years ago — and travel for four hours into the sea until they reach anchovy territory. Fishing on lampers, with a light that attracts and gathers the fish, they bring the fish together into one place. If the seas are calm, no problem. They bring in their nets, gather the fish, then make the four-hour journey back to Port Vendres.

But often the seas are turbulent. The nets would be destroyed and their livelihood in jeopardy. So on those nights, most nights, they return with an empty boat, hungry, tired, yet ready to go out again the next evening for another try. It's no surprise that 15 years ago, 25 or so boats set out from Port

Vendres each evening. Now there are eight.

In the traditional anchovy capital of Collioure, just a few kilometers away, the anchovy curing, packing, selling goes on in the Roque atelier. This is a most artisanal factory where 10 or so local women sit in an upstairs loft — tiled appropriately in sea blue — and fillet anchovies onto absorbent brown paper or pack canning jars with whole, salted fish, chatting about the weather, gossiping and smiling.

Beneath them in humid, cool caves, rests last year's catch. As the small, blue-tinted fish come in, they are packed immediately in coarse sea salt and layered in large steel barrels. The anchovies rest there for anywhere from four days to a month, depending on who has time to deal with them. As the anchovies cure and age, they form their own brine, and soon they float in a heady, salty, marinate-fruity mixture.

AFTER a first curing, the heads are taken off by hand, the anchovies are eviscerated. They are returned to the barrels with a new batch of salt, where they should ripen for at least three months, but will cure just fine for up to one year.

Later, as time permits, they are filleted and cured in olive oil or in vinegar, or left whole and cured yet again in a sprinkling of salt. The Catalan anchovies are shipped all over France, sold in open-air markets along with olives, but are really best purchased on the spot, at Roque's little retail shop along the entrance to the anchovy port town of Collioure, just a few minutes from the Spanish border, a 20-minute drive from the French city of Perpignan.

What to look for in a well-cured anchovy? The tiny Mediterranean fish begins its life with a flesh of pure white. As the salt cures

and ages the flesh, it turns a fine, rosy red, much like a well-cured ham. The best cured anchovies are purchased whole, packed in salt. At home, they can be rinsed off, soaked in cold water for about 15 minutes, then filleted, to be used in salads, pizzas, in combination with roasted red peppers or as a stuffing for roasted potatoes.

Of course in Collioure — the ancient anchovy port, which was replaced in the 1960s by Port Vendres as fishing methods changed — anchovies are found everywhere. Most restaurants offer a variety of preparations, including salads of salt-cured anchovies sprinkled with sherry vinegar and served, necessarily, with a few chopped up hard-boiled eggs or fresh anchovies sprinkled with olive oil and herbs.

The best places to sample the local fare include La Frégate and Hostellerie des Templiers — both of which have rooms and offer outside views of the ocean from their terraces — and La Bodega, a popular, typically Catalan hangout owned by the city's mayor. At Le Frégate, an additional treat is the *crème Catalane*, an exceptional caramelized cream dessert filled with flecks of licorice.

While visiting Collioure, take time for the spectacular 20-minute walk along the rocky waters, heading left from the beach at the tail end of Quai de l'Amiral, along a narrow paved walkway. Here, if you like, you can scrape wild black mussels off rocks, watch French Army units practicing death-defying maneuvers over the inlets that cut in from the sea, or just wander until you reach the end of the trail and turn back to Collioure.

In the town — which is likely to be overpopulated with campers and tourists from July 15 to Sept. 15 — there are also a few shops devoted to Catalan specialties, including dancers' *espadrilles* (charming ones for children, embroidered with dancers,



Unloading a catch at Port Vendres.

while the classic women's shoes are found mostly in solid red) excellent reproductions of ochre or green Catalan stoneware, and typical, folkloric fabrics and table linens.

For cured anchovies and other local products:
Société Roque, 40 Rue de la Démocratie, 66190 Collioure. Tel: (68) 82.04.99. Open Monday through Saturday 8 A.M. to noon, and 1 to 7:30 P.M.; Sunday, 10:30 A.M. to noon, 2 to 7 P.M.

Restaurants:
La Frégate, Quai de l'Amiral, 66190 Collioure, tel: (68) 82.06.05. Closed Friday off season. Menu at 65 francs (lunch only) 89, 125 and 165 francs, including service but not wine. A la carte, about 180 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit card: Visa.

Hostellerie des Templiers, Quai de l'Amiral, 66190 Collioure, tel: (68) 82.05.38. Closed Monday from March to the end of May, a week at Easter and the All Saints period. Menu at 75 and 102 francs, not including wine or service. A la carte, about 150 francs per person, including wine and service. Credit card: Visa.

La Bodega, Rue République, 66200 Collioure, tel: (68) 82.05.60. Closed Monday evening and Tuesday from Sept. 15 to June 30, and from Nov. 8 to Dec. 24. A la carte, about 200 francs a person, including service but not wine. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa.

For Catalan espadrilles, pottery, fabrics:
La Casa Catalana, 66190 Collioure, (68) 82.09.74.

Modern Art Museums

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whether consciously or not, that artists should be punished and put down for making art, but the trend of the age is against that.

Between dealers, curators and collectors there is, self-evidently, a certain community of interest, but there can also be a community of feeling. Without the equivalent of co-production in the art world, traveling exhibitions might not travel, landmark catalogs might never go to the press and the art itself might have at most a local echo.

Since World War II, the idea of cooperation between museums has taken the provinciality out of life in places like Eindhoven, Mönchengladbach, Bordeaux and Bern. The curator as impresario has replaced the curator as someone who kept the books and dusted the pictures. Bryan Robertson at the Whitechapel Art Gallery and, more recently, his successor, Nicholas Serota, together with their counterparts in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Otterlo, Basel, Edinburgh and elsewhere, have given a completely new bite and edge to the curatorship of living art.

We have also seen the arrival of a new kind of professional — the free-lance curator who brings something remarkable (or, at the least, audacious) into town and goes away again. The Swedish-born Pontus Hultén, first director of the Pompidou Center, was such a person, and his appointment as director of the Palazzo Grassi in Venice (with Fiat money behind him) may lead to startling results. Christo M. Joachimides, a Greek now resident in Berlin, is someone else who has thought big (not always to universal satisfaction) and carried his ideas through to fulfillment. The Swiss-born Harald Szeemann is a third example of the free-lance curator who puts on exhibitions the way Max Reinhardt put on "The Miracle" after World War I — in unexpected places, on a huge scale, and in defiance of routine.

A great deal of money goes riding on the shifts of taste in which dealers, auctioneers, curators, collectors and occasionally critics have a hand. There are untold amounts of funny money — money that has to go somewhere and can often be put away more discreetly in works of art than in most of the other ways that lie within the law. Profit-taking exists in art, as much as in the stock market, and anyone who holds a position of power in the art world is bound — wittingly or not — to influence the movement of prices.

But conspiracy? Corruption? Conflict of interest? These ideas have yet to be proved, singly or collectively. What would have to be demonstrated is not a piece of financial flagging of the kind that came out recently when Christie's admitted to having misstated the facts about an important sale. Instead, we should be talking about the systematic long-term manipulation of taste.

It has doubtless been tried, but I doubt that it ever came off in more than one or two cases and for more than a season or two. There is such a thing as the uncontaminated consensus of disinterested observers, and that consensus cannot be counterfeited. Besides, the

fact that many people prefer bad art to good art is not a matter for criminal prosecution but an ingredient in the human comedy, one by which other people will always know how to profit.

There is, moreover, in the furtherance of good art an evangelical element that, though not to be overstated or presumed upon, has played its part in the new situation. I do not believe that the success of the Museum of Modern Art's international program in the 1950s was directly related to the Cold War, as has lately been alleged. But survivors of the period will remember that the museum's traveling exhibitions of the 1950s came at precisely the time when the United States stood alone as the fountain of all good things, from CARE packages to the perfected zipper. For that and other reasons, the European public was disposed to respond to the new American art with a readiness not common before or since.

Furthermore, everyone likes to feel part of a privileged group, a semi-secret society of the discerning. The wish to hang together is fundamental to human nature. Few human beings are exempt from the terror of being conspicuously wrong, and one of the best ways not to be wrong is to follow the others. We feel comfortable with what we know, and with what others know that we know, and for better or worse that sensation is available in full measure in museums of modern art.

THESE are the negative and incidentally ridiculous reasons for the general international readiness to pretend that, where art is concerned, one size fits all, from Alaska to New South Wales. There is also the fact that for all its diversity the art now most often seen in modern museums has something in common. More often than not, it is big in scale, forthright in statement, strong in feeling, and public rather than private in its mode of expression. (Artists who worked small, such as the late Joseph Cornell or the sculptor Joel Shapiro in an earlier day, are disadvantaged in this respect.)

History suggests, however, that the accepted view of late 20th-century art will be dismantled just as the view of 19th-century art that prevailed over a generation ago is being taken to pieces and worked over. Examples of 19th-century art that were regarded as worthless in the 1950s have crept back into the great museums. Those museums may or may not have grown in overall quality as a result, but they have lost the standardized look. What is on view in a 19th-century collection now differs, moreover, from one museum to another, just as the museum buildings differ.

It would seem likely that something of the same kind will happen to the art of the 20th century. Those artists who are there now may still be there, in many cases, but they will have unexpected companions.

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On the Celtic Fringe

Continued from page 7

Lorient this week, driving the heathen before them.

But for the Cornish and the Galicians, Lorient is a part of a larger world that, finally, recognizes and encourages their particularism. "Minorities in their own countries, these people are the majority here," Pichard says, adding, however, that the festival rejects any tinge of racism or sectarianism. "We've suffered enough from that ourselves."

Fair enough so far, from the craggy point of view of the British Isles and Brittany, but what in the name of Cuchulainn and the great god Lug are the Galicians doing here? Spanish Celts? In red and black boleros, white trousers and high boots?

"Yes, yes, we feel a close connection with the other Celtic countries," says Xan R. Silver, leader of the *Repagios* bagpipe and drum group.

The Galicians are historically part of the British Celts' migrations south after the Roman collapse and, although the Galician dialect, a mixture of Spanish and Portuguese, has no direct link to the Celtic tongues, the cultural affinity is strongly felt, especially in music.

"When we first heard traditional Irish and Breton music on records in the sixties, we said, 'But this is our music, too,'" Silver says, mentioning that local legend also tells of Irish "colonies" in Galicia.

The traditional names of Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Brittany, Cornwall, the Isle of Man and Galicia are respectively Alba, Eire, Cymru, Breizh, Kernow, Mannin and Galiza, but to underline the linguistic contradictions of the Celts, the three "official" languages of the Lorient festival remain English, French and Spanish, all representative of the central governments that are the cause of Celtic troubles.

Musically, Celtitude is on firmer ground, but even here the connections are like the spokes of a bicycle wheel, crisscrossing but barely touching. Thus, the bagpipe in its

various guises flourishes from its Scottish-Irish stronghold to Brittany, where it is called a *biniou*, and on to Galicia, where its name is *gaita*. But the Welsh have little use for the instrument (are their cats too sensitive?), preferring the Celtic harp, which makes them musical cousins to Scottish and Breton harpists. Wales also shares a long choral tradition with Galicia, but not much else, while the Manx and Cornish honor the fiddle and the accordion or melodeon.

Nevertheless, there is a sound to all this that is decidedly different from the rest of Europe: the pentatonic scale, the sudden shifts from major to minor and back again, the open-ended "form" (excluding pub singers, who are hemmed in by lyrics), the Celtic musician plays as he drinks, not particularly caring where to stop) and the ideal of improvisation that is the basis of much of the elaborate melodic ornamentation, characteristic especially of Irish fiddling and flute playing.

ACCORDING to Pichard, the Celts, cut off from the European mainstream, were converted to "ancient" musical modes that were lost in the rest of Europe. Galician jazz sessions, with three bagpipes and two drums, show a split personality; some of the airs are hardly distinguishable from, say, a Scottish reel, others definitely "youth of the border" in inspiration.

Poetry and storytelling are important and were represented in Lorient by Alan Le Goff, a Breton bard who declaimed all week before beery audiences in public squares his yarns of the sea and the legendary city of Ys, the Celtic Atlantis. Breton authors also had their night, as did the Cornish singer of sea chanteys and love songs, Brenda Wootton, who, physically and vocally, can fill any void in Cornish culture.

Lorient itself, an important fishing port, was ready for the onslaught and the estimated 250,000 spectators it attracted during the week. The city, 85 percent destroyed in

World War II (the Germans had a major submarine base here), was reconstructed in Breton Modern, neither the best nor the worst example of postwar urban renewal.

Before the City Hall, in something called the Celtic Village — simply a series of stands selling snacks, from grilled sardines to Cornish pasties — politics arrived last Saturday in the form of the French Culture Minister Jack Lang. Skipping the sardines for a *coriade* (a kind of Breton bouillabaisse), Lang braved the wrath of Breton militants, promising bilingual road signs in Brittany and the creation next year of a state exam in Breton for aspiring secondary-school teachers.

But the Bretons, the moving force of the Neo-Celtic Revival, are as divided as the other Celtic peoples in their vision of the future. Between the bombs of the Irish Republican Army and the strictly nonviolent cultural renaissance in Galicia, there appears to be no common sense about how further to organize Celts.

One way would be economic. A series of conferences were held here on developing trade among the Celtic countries, bypassing of course Paris and London — and Brussels. One does not imagine that the Bretons worry much about this, especially when the Celts themselves cannot agree on such matters as the length and weight of objects to be heaved and thrown during the Interceltic Games that were part of the festival.

But despite some false cultural notes and a certain amount of wishful thinking in the idea of Celts, the peoples of the seven "nations" sense a community of spirit that somehow makes them collectively "different." The first Indo-Europeans to arrive in central and northern Europe, they may be the last to lose sight of their common roots. In their outposts on the sea, they have, when the music stops long enough for reflection, a 3,000-year-old memory. The Celts are the elephants of Europe: Lumbering toward their watering holes, they do not forget. ■

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA
BREGENZ, Festival (tel: 22.81.10).
CONCERT — Aug. 11: Vienna Symphony, Hans Vonk conductor (Berg, Brahms).
OPERA — Aug. 10, 13, 14, 16: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
VIENNA, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECITAL — Aug. 12: Alexander Arenkov violin, Nadja Watscheva piano (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
KUNSTHAUS (tel: 57.96.63).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "1984 — Looking Ahead to 2000."
To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."
Staatsoper (tel: 33.240).
CONCERT — Aug. 11: European Youth Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor (Hilshorn Peace Concert).
OPERA — Aug. 12: "Die Csárdásfürstin" (Kálmán).
Aug. 14 and 16: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).
Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.71.51).
THEATRE — To Aug. 31: "Cats" (Webber, T.S. Eliot).

DENMARK
COPENHAGEN, Helligandshuset (tel: 14.94.50).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 14: "National Association of Danish Artists."
Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14.94.52).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Nordic Decorative Art."
7100 Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.12).
CONCERT — Aug. 16: EEC Youth Orchestra and Choir, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mahler).

ENGLAND
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
CONCERTS — London Symphony Orchestra — Aug. 10: Carl Davis con-

ductor, Paul Serle-Barnes piano (Beethoven, Walton).
Aug. 11: John Dankworth conductor, Peter Katin piano, Laverne Williams soprano (Bernstein, Gershwin).
Aug. 15: John Dankworth conductor, George Chisholm trombone, Sarah Brightman soprano (Lloyd Weber, Walton).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Patrick Heron." "Painting in Newlyn, 1880-1930."
Through December: "Matthew Smith."
JAZZ — Aug. 13: London Symphony Orchestra, John Dankworth conductor, Chris Barber trombone, Jamie Talbot saxophone, Martin Taylor guitar (Basie, Corea).
OPERA — Aug. 16: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).
THEATRE — Aug. 10 and 12: "Red Noses" (Peter Barnes).
Aug. 13 and 14: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).
Aug. 15 and 16: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).
British Museum (tel: 636.15.55).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: "Buddhism: Art and Faith."
London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — August 28: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 62.17.12).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 8: "Howard Coster."
To Oct. 13: "Charlie Chaplin 1889-1977."
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.83.52).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "217th Summer Exhibition."
Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To August 18: "Paintings by Francis Bacon: 1944 to Present."
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To October 22: "Textiles from the Wellcome Collection: ancient and modern textiles from the Near East and Peru."
To September 1: "English Caricature 1620 to the Present."
To September 15: "Louis Vuitton: A Journey through Time."

FRANCE
DIJON, Musée National Maurice Mauguin (tel: 67.11.10).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "XX Century French Portraits."
MENTON, 36th Chamber Music Festival (tel: 37.57.00).
CONCERT — Aug. 12: Polish Chamber Orchestra, J. Maksymik conductor (Mozart, Haydn).
MONT-ST-MICHEL, Les heures musicales (tel: 58.00.22).
CONCERT — Aug. 14: "Pro Arte" Orchestra of New York.
NICE, Gallery of Contemporary Art (tel: 62.77.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Toussaint."
PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Benard." "Palermo." "David Tremlett."
Eglise St Germain-des-Près (tel: 277.12.68).
RECITAL — Aug. 14: Jean Guillou organ (Bach).
Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 227.12.68).
Aug. 13: Jean-Marc Luisada piano (Chopin).
Hôtel de Ville (tel: 276.40.66).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 5: "Victor Hugo and Paris."
Aug. 15: 1er arrondissement (tel: 260.38.01).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Four Centuries of Ballet in Paris."
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 272.21.13).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 27: "The Big Boulevards of Paris."
Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 773.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 22: "Rome: Archeology and Urban Projects."
Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Renoir."
Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "XVIII Century French Pastels." "Drawings in Genoa: XVI-XVII Century." To Sept. 30: "Ingres Portraits."

GERMANY
BERLIN, Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 261.81.46).
MUSÉE DU PETIT PALAIS (tel: 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."
Musée Rodin (tel: 705.01.34).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Alain Kirlé."
Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73).

IRELAND
DUBLIN, Abbey Theatre (tel: 74.45.09).
THEATRE — To Aug. 19: "All the Way Back" (Fennell).
Gate Theatre (tel: 74.40.45).
THEATRE — Through August: "Blithe Spirit" (Noel Coward).
National Concert Hall (tel: 71.15.33).
CONCERT — Aug. 16: RTE Concert Orchestra, Proinsias O'Duinn conductor.
National Gallery (tel: 60.85.33).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 24: "Music in Painting."

ITALY
BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Moral and Galleries."
FLORENCE, Museo Archeologico (tel: 21.52.70).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "The Etruscan Civilization."
National Library (tel: 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Rabais: Illustrations from the 16th Century to the Present."
Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection: Corot, Manet, Picasso."
VERONA, Arena di Verona (tel: 23.50.20).
OPERA — Aug. 10 and 15: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Aug. 13 and 16: "Aida" (Verdi).
Aug. 14: "Attila" (Verdi).
Teatro Romano (tel: 59.00.89).
Ballet — Aug. 13-15: "La Mer" (Petit, Debussy).
VENICE, Palazzo Ducale (tel: 24.95.31).
EXHIBITION — To Dec. 31: "Homo: Journey to the Origins of History."
Palazzo Mocenigo (tel: 70.99.09).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Fabrizio Costantini and Fashion: Historic Collection of the Palazzo Mocenigo."

JAPAN
TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Museum (tel: 21.33.11).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 1: "Masterpieces from Idemitsu Art Gallery: Original Ceramics, Crafts and Paintings."
Kokuritsu Noh-gakudo (tel: 42.13.31).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 18: "Noh Masks."
National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.25.61).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Modern Japanese Art since 1960."

NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, Amsterdam Museum of History (tel: 23.58.22).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Imagined Seize Power: a brief survey of European protest movements in the 60s."
Koninklijk Paleis op de Dam (tel: 24.86.58).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "French Bibliographic History in The Netherlands."
Maison Descartes (tel: 22.61.54).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands."
Nieuwe Kerk (tel: 23.64.32).
EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 20: "Out and About in Amsterdam: From the Fairgrounds to the Theater, 1780-1815."
To Aug. 20: "Anarchism in France and The Netherlands."
Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt" drawings.
Westenkerk (tel: 24.77.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "The World of Anne Frank, 1929-1945."

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Peppe, 1871-1935."
National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."

SPAIN
MADRID, Centro Cultural Conde Duque (tel: 241.62.24).
Ballet — Aug. 10: Yoko Katsuraba Spanish Ballet. "Oya: lucas y sombras."
Aug. 16: Pannas Ballet.
Museo Español de Arte Contemporáneo (tel: 449.71.50).
EXHIBITION — Through Aug.: "Luis Tomassello: 1957-1984."
Municipal (tel: 222.57.32).
EXHIBITION — Through Aug.: "History of Madrid: XVI-XIX Centuries."

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA, Eglise de Saint Germain (tel: 32.08.79).
RECITAL — Aug. 11 and 12: Sandra Precator organ (Bach).
Musée de l'Art et d'Archéologie (tel: 29.75.60).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Cagli, Picasso, Ernst, Klee, Léger and Calder: Tapestries and Engravings."
Parc Lullin (tel: 74.10.16).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Promenades."
Petit Palais (tel: 46.14.33).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Montparnasse Belle Époque: From Chagall to Balthus."
LAUSANNE, The Hermine Foundation Gallery (tel: 20.50.01).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 20: "Impressionism in the French-speaking Swiss Collections."
LUGANO, Villa Favorita (tel: 32.17.41).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 15: "47 Masterpieces from the Museum of Budapest."

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, American Museum of Natural History (tel: 873.13.89).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 31: "Treasures of an Ancient Civilization: the Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 1: "Man and the Horse."
To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Experiments in European decorative art."
Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 1: "Karl Schwitters."
WASHINGTON D.C., National Gallery (tel: 777.42.15).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 8: "A selection for a King. Old Master Paintings from the Dutch Republic." (Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Hals, etc.).
To Sept. 2: "The Sculpture of the 3000 B.C.-1300 A.D."

WEEKEND

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Getting Your Money Back If Travel Firms Default

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — Paying for travel is easy. But trying to get your money back when a travel company defaults can be one of the most frustrating and fruitless of experiences. You may wait years as bankruptcy proceedings slog through the courts, and even when a ruling is handed down in your favor, there may not be enough money to repay you.

Sometimes travelers are lucky. As described by Leslie Trot, manager of special projects for the American Society of Travel Agents, such was the case in December 1983, when Specific Tours of Los Angeles, which operated tours to the South Pacific, filed for protection under the Federal Bankruptcy Code and suspended operations. Specific Tours was a participant in ASTA's Tour Payment Protection Plan, established in March 1982. This meant, among other things, that the company had posted a \$100,000 bond or the equivalent of this money, Trot said, that was used to repay in full everyone who had bought a Specific Tours package through a travel agency that is a member of ASTA but had not yet left.

In recent years there have been several major cases in which both consumers and travel agents suffered because of defaults or because companies, without going bankrupt, simply curtailed operations sharply or suspended them. Laker, Continental Air Lines, Braniff International, Air Florida, Value Vacations, Travel Headquarters, Jet Exchange — these are some of the names that are well known to travelers who either were stranded far from home or found that the tickets they had bought were worthless.

How to improve the situation is a major issue in the U.S. travel industry. Everyone seems to agree that current default protection is tokenism, at best. Yet most attempts to do more have been thwarted by fear of ruinous costs. For example, under a 1982 agreement, more than 100 U.S. airlines promised, under certain circumstances, to honor the tickets of a defaulting carrier. The agreement collapsed, however, when Continental filed for reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code and sharply cut operations. Few airlines would honor Continental tickets, contending that the line had not actually defaulted.

Some travel agency conglomerates, such as the American Express network, provide their own airline default protection for travelers who purchase tickets through them. Meanwhile, some default insurance is available to the general public through travel agencies. Without insurance, your chances of default protection depend on the type of travel you buy and how and where you buy it. Here is a rundown of some situations you could face.

Risks With Tour Packages: If a tour operator defaults, you could be in trouble on several grounds. If your trip has already begun, you may find that hotels will no longer honor the prepaid vouchers that the operator issued you, and you may have difficulty getting an airline to honor your ticket home. While you will have prepaid your trip in full, except for incidentals, the operator may not have passed on more than a deposit to the airlines and hotels. It is hotel and airline pressure on the operator to pay overdue bills that often causes defaults in the first place.

If the default occurs long before you are scheduled to leave home, probably only a deposit is at stake. Within a few weeks of departure, however, you are likely to have paid in full and could lose everything. Even the \$100,000 bond required by ASTA's Tour Payment Protection Plan may not be available to help, because by latest count the plan

had only 47 participants, and you would have had to have purchased your tour through an ASTA member agency. A similar \$100,000 bond for consumer protection is required of all members of the United States Tour Operators Association, but they number only 37 — mostly giants of the industry whose chances of default are considered slim. Yet thousands of other companies and individuals operate tours, many of them offshoots of neighborhood travel agencies — and that is where problems are likeliest.

Protection for Air Charters: Though many travelers are wary of charters because the chance of delays and other inconveniences may be higher than with scheduled airlines, on paper they offer greater default protection than tour operation generally. Federal regulations require a charter operator to post a \$200,000 surety bond and to keep payments from travelers in an escrow account until a trip is completed.

Problems have occurred when the operator or the bank does not scrupulously observe the escrow rule and the operator suspends business, leaving an empty till. If you

Protection plans exist, but pitfalls are frequent

are buying a charter trip directly from the operator, therefore, be sure that your check is made out to the escrow account at the specified bank. Never pay for a charter in cash or by credit card, advises Thomas A. Dickerson, a consumer-oriented travel lawyer, since you have no assurance where the money will land.

Defaults of Travel Agencies: Existing default-protection plans won't help if your travel agent goes bankrupt or, as sometimes happens, simply disappears. Your chances of recourse diminish even further if your agency is not at least accredited to, and in good standing with, the Airlines Reporting Corp., a regulatory trade group and ticket clearing house that requires payments every seven days. Agencies accredited to the corporation must post a bond of \$10,000 to \$50,000, depending on sales volume, to cover payments for tickets issued just before default occurs.

This bond means that if you hold such an unused ticket, the airline will probably honor it. However, if you paid the agency for a ticket but never received it, you are out the money. And you also might have difficulty if your ticket is marked nonrefundable or non-transferable to any other airline, since that may be interpreted as a sign that you paid less than an established fare.

Many hotels show little tolerance for travel agencies that don't pay their bills promptly, even if they don't default. Therefore, unless you are buying a reduced-rate package that requires prepayment in full, ask your agent to accept only one night's deposit for each hotel stay, or better still, a credit-card number to guarantee payment for the first night. Then, should the hotel refuse to accept the voucher the agent gives you, at most you will be out only one night's money. "Whether a voucher is accepted often comes down to a business decision by the hotel," Ray Greenly of ASTA said. "It's a matter of how much goodwill they get from accepting it against how much they are going to lose out of their pocket."

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Roger Collis is on vacation.

Polish Writers

Continued from page 7

associated with Kultura, probably the most prestigious Polish underground quarterly.

But while the police may be intensifying their efforts to quash the country's underground culture, the writers and artists are branching out. Nova, one of the clandestine publishing houses, is producing and distributing audio tapes carrying speeches, patriotic songs and humorous satirical monologues by people such as Jacek Fedorowicz, Fedorowicz, once Poland's foremost television personality, has been supporting himself since martial law was declared by selling his comic paintings in churches and factories. It is widely believed — and he does not exactly deny the assertion — that he drew and wrote a hard-core comic book portraying Solidarity's creation and its subsequent suppression.

In another recent innovation, Solidarity Underground's radio division has developed the technical capability to insert slogans and instructions into government television programs. Some weeks ago, viewers in a Warsaw suburb were surprised to see the slogan "Solidarity lives" flash over the commentators' heads on the nightly news broadcast.

There is also the case of "The Interrogation," a film made by Ryszard Bugajski, who is in the process of emigrating to Canada. The film, detailing the prison torture of woman in the 1950s, was made in a prison during the free period when Solidarity flourished. Before it could be released, martial law was imposed. Prints of the movie were ordered destroyed, but at least one survived. It is being shown to the informal videoclub groups that gather to view that and other unsanctioned tapes.

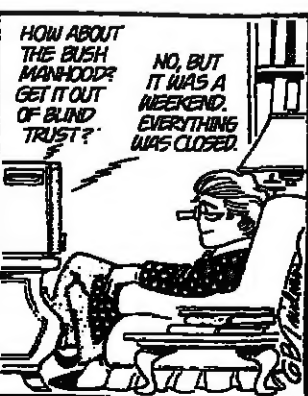
One effect of such popular outpourings

has been to make the products of officially sanctioned culture more candid and critical, and thus more competitive. While much of the writing in the clandestine publications is supplied by unpaid volunteers, their publishers still pay the better-known authors royalties and are said to make money. With few esteemed living writers willing to risk their credibility by submitting to censorship, the official publishing houses are producing more and more works by dead but once forbidden authors. For example, a big seller last year was Mieczysław Mochnacki's two-volume "History of the Polish Uprising," a bitterly anti-Russian history written in 1832 and not published in Poland since 1862. An anthology of Jewish poetry in Polish, prepared for publication 25 years ago but held by the editors, has finally appeared. At the same time, curbs on sexual themes and nudity have been relaxed. A few years ago, Playboy was seized at the airport; now calendars printed by government printers and advertising government enterprises regularly show photographs of naked women.

Theater and the movies are most visibly free of official restrictions. Nearly every theater piece and cabaret act offers digs at government policies and ironic references to prices or economic reform. One highly acclaimed and very bitter play, "Clowns," depicts a circus in which everyone has to be a clown. As the actors cavort gymnastically about the stage, gradually shedding their makeup, an iron cage is constructed around them. When the last bar is in place, a voice offstage announces, "And now, do whatever you like." One Warsaw theatergoer commented, "If they didn't allow any criticism, there'd be no theater at all."

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DOONESBURY



Ithaca: Odysseus' Craggy Island Home

by Edward Tick

My home is on the peaked seamount of Ithaca Under Mount Neion's windblown robe of leaves, in sight of other islands I shall not see a place on earth more dear.

WITH these words, in Homer's "Odyssey," Odysseus revealed his identity and homeland to King Alcinous on the last leg of his 10-year journey home from the Trojan War.

Odysseus was returned to Ithaca by a ship of Phaeacians whose men, in Homer's words, "bent forward at the oars and caught the sea as one man, stroking." Today, a ferry crosses from Patras or Kellini on the western coast of the Peloponnese to the largest of the seven islands, Cephalonia. On this crossing, through sea haze and the glare of sun off blue-gray waters, the first sighting of Ithaca may be as it was on Odysseus' return about 3,000 years ago. A high gray crag, rocky and desolate, rises out of the Ionian Sea like a mammoth whale, swathed in mist and mystery.

Cephalonia, often called the island of wonders, is green and lush with high mountains and deep valleys planted with orange lemon and olive trees. Crossing roads that snake up, down and around the verdant island, a bus arrives in the village of Same on the eastern shore. Across the channel to the northwest lies Ithaca. One ferry a day, arriving from Patras, leaves Same at about 5:30 P.M. for Vathy, Ithaca's port.

The channel between Cephalonia (its name is sometimes transliterated as Kephallenia) and Ithaca is only a mile wide, but it is a long, slow ferry ride around the southern tip of the second-smallest island in the Ionian chain. Ithaca's rocks are studded with bushy growth, broken occasionally by narrow goat paths that plunge straight down to the sea. Numerous coves containing small, protected beaches, resemble the one where Odysseus landed with his gifts of bronze and gold treasure. As Homer described it (in the Robert Fitzgerald translation):

Two points
Of high rock, breaking sharply, hunch around it
Making a haven from the plunging surf . . .
On the inmost shore, an olive tree
Throws wide its boughs over the bay; nearby,
A cove of dusky light is hidden . . .

After an hour of circling the desolate lower peninsula of Ithaca without sight of village or farm, the ferry enters a deep bay from the northeast. In the shelter of the bay is Vathy, Ithaca's only port and home of half the island's population of 4,000.

Vathy rings its bay like a horseshoe. The ferry pulls through the narrow harbor entrance guarded on the east by ancient gun emplacements set into the hills. It docks by the Town Hall and tourist office on the western side of a quay lined with single-masted fishing vessels and dinghies painted in bright whites, reds and greens.

Vathy's main avenues, Odiseos, Finelopsis, Telemachou, Laertou (as the maps and guidebooks show them), recall the ancient family that made the island famous. Shorter terraced streets begin along the harbor front and pass two hotels, Odysseus on the western loop, Mentor on the eastern; art and textile shops; a bank, pharmacy and restaurants and back-street groceries set among white-washed houses roofed with red tiles. The streets finally fade into vineyards and olive groves in the surrounding hills.

NOT long after the ferry docks, Apollo's chariot, the sun, shimmering like a shield of molten gold, races over the western hills, turning a burnished red as it dips below the horizon toward Cephalonia.

Dusk in Vathy. In the seaside tavernas on Efthathion Dracoli Square, wizened local fishermen tell tales of the sea and enjoy coffee, ouzo and pastries. The omnipresent backgammon game — tavli, the Greeks call it — appears. Political arguments rise from small groups huddled around tiny tables.

A modern Telemachus, dressed in white, struts through the square carrying his grand catch of the day by the gills, showing it off to everyone he meets. Carts from the villages arrive and parents in peasant garb lecture their fidgety children. A landscape painter from Athens applies the last dabs of color to the darkening waters on his canvas before packing his paints for the day. In the distance, lights flicker and cluster like constellations against the black backdrop of the hills.

Morning in Vathy may be overcast or sunny, for Ithaca lies west of the mainland and is open to the sea. It thus has more rain than most other parts of Greece, giving it a year-round mild climate and lush vegetation. In mid-May, with the temperature hovering between 80 and 90 degrees, the residents say, "It is still winter here."

Among the places worth visiting in and around Vathy are the Vathy Museum, with an extensive collection of vases excavated from two shrines at nearby Aetos, the Grotto of the Nymphs (half a mile west of Vathy) and the Fountain of Arethusa (three miles south of the town), both identified with scenes in "The Odyssey." But more exciting than these are the clues to the life and times of Odysseus to be found elsewhere.

A narrow isthmus, less than 2,000 feet wide, connects the northern and southern halves of Ithaca and shows its shape to be a double island. The western road leaves the harbor and winds up the edge of the horseshoe ring, circling the northern shore of the lower half of Ithaca. About three miles from Vathy, a road forks in from the left. This road climbs steeply to the pinnacle of the hill named Aetos, height 2,195 feet. On this hill, around 1868, Heinrich Schliemann, the archaeologist who discovered ancient Troy,



Ithaca, from the coast road near Stavros.

went searching for Odysseus' palace. He did not find the king's court, but unearthed the walls of buildings that formed part of the post-Mycenaean settlement of Alakomenai. Past this site, the road plunges to one of Ithaca's many pleasant beaches.

Beyond the isthmus, the road continues along the western face of the island, with the heights of Mount Neriton overhead on the east and steep drops to low-lying beaches and scattered houses on the west. Across the channel, much of Cephalonia, from Same toward the south to its northern point at Fiscardo, is visible. This wide view is reputedly why Odysseus' father, Laertes, chose the smaller, rougher island as the seat of his kingdom. In his day, Cephalonia and other islands were part of the Laertian-Odyssean kingdom. Ithaca, with its craggy peaks and central location in the island group, provided vistas from which the entire kingdom could be surveyed.

The road passes through the quiet hamlet of Lekki to arrive in Stavros, 11 miles from Vathy. From the central crossroads in Stavros, a northbound road leads through the remote village of Sholi Ornou to emerge in a wide, northern-facing cove with the beautiful Afates beach. West of Sholi Ornou, but approached by the same road out of Stavros is Exogi (Old Church) perched on a mountain. An eastern road from Stavros leads through Frikes and past its rock-studded bay polka-dotted with dinghies. Beyond is the fishing village of Kioni, nestled in its cove, with streets beginning at the water's edge and rising sharply into the hillsides above. Kioni has four sunny rock beaches and, on points looking east toward the mainland, three windmills, now unused.

The western road out of Stavros winds downward to the bay of Polis. There, when the weather leaves the clear waters calm, a

swim 50 yards out from the beach provides a full view of the remaining walls and foundations of an underwater city. Polis Bay was once larger and in the classical period was a port of call for Greek ships bound for Italy. "Hundreds of ships," Homer says, "are beached on sea-grit Ithaca."

In Odysseus' time, the underwater city was a thriving port community. There is some evidence that this was the harbor of the Odyssean palace from which his son Telemachus set forth to search for his father. Across the channel, Same can be seen a mile away. Near the opposite shore is a tiny islet called Daskalion, thought to have been Asteris, where Penelope's suitors lay in ambush for Telemachus, "planning the death plunge."

In caves around the Bay of Polis and on Pelikata Hill, about one-half mile north of Stavros, British archaeologists in about 1932 discovered Mycenaean walls and pottery dating from the time of Odysseus.

Near the same site north of Stavros is a museum, locked most of the time. In the square of Stavros, inquiry must be made in the school or one of the tavernas for Fotini Kouvaras, the museum keeper. Mrs. Kouvaras, a South African, with her husband, a local schoolmaster, have been volunteer keepers of the Stavros museum for the last 20 years. She escorts curious travelers from all over the world, at a rate of about one a day, through the plaster one-room museum whose leaking roof has caused the ruin of urns 2,000 years old. She carefully and lovingly points out the many treasures of her small museum that were found in Polis, on Pelikata, or dug up by local peasants tending their gardens.

A wooden cabinet holds the museum's archeological treasure. It is the only shard in existence bearing Odysseus' name that dates from his own time, suggesting that he may

have been a historical as well as mythological figure. Also in the museum is an Attic lekythos bearing portraits of Athena, Odysseus and Telemachus.

Mrs. Kouvaras leads the way to a nearby olive grove from which bays can be viewed to the north, east and west. She cites the references to this view in Homer and points beneath thick, gnarled, ancient trees to a line of three squared-off boulders, each heading a stone wall that snakes through the orchard. These, the local people believe, were cornerstones of the palace of Odysseus. Here, as described by Nikos Kazantzakis in his modern sequel to "The Odyssey,"

Odysseus reached his hairy hands in his wild coat
And double-barred his copper-banded groin
ing gates . . .
It seemed the guardian lions moved their strong jaws.

On the northern road out of Stavros is a sign reading Homer's School. A village guide in the center of an unmowed field and smaller stones surrounding them in the shape of an amphitheater. Here, it is believed, Homer came to gain inspiration, instruct aspiring poets and compose and recite verses of his epic.

RETURNING south from Stavros, about halfway back to Vathy, a road cuts into the face of Mount Neriton in fiddler's elbow fashion. It is gravelled and slippery. The climb by motorbike up the three and a half miles is heart-straining; the climb by taxi takes an hour. Farly up is an archaeological site unmarked on maps, Laertes Farm. This is the "loved orchard" of Odysseus' father, ripe with olives, figs and musk-grapes. In Kazantzakis' epic, Laertes returned to this place in his final moments of life to sow fistfuls of seed in rain-soaked soil.

The monastery summit, 1,969 feet high, is crowded with goats herded by an old couple in traditional dark dress. If the priest is in residence, the treasured El Greco icon, "Jesus Being Led to Martyrdom," can be viewed. The heights offer a magnificent view of all of Ithaca — its two large peninsulas, its skinny isthmus, Vathy like a toy village far below and everywhere, in blues, greens and grays, the splendid "wine-dark sea."

With the passing of the Odyssean kingdom, Ithaca disappeared as a site of historical importance in the development of Greece. But Ithaca, craggy, sea-grit, sparsely populated gave birth to the first hero in Western civilization who triumphed by shrewd intelligence rather than brute strength. This tiny island, unrestored, as are so many ruined sites in Greece, seems still to perch in the mist of myth.

The 7 A.M. ferry pulls out of Vathy harbor "under the cloudy gloom." It is leaving a land where, as the poet Cavafy wrote in "Ionian Song," "the gods did not die" but rather, "a vigor from their life moves through your air."

Edward Tick is a writer who lives in Albany, New York. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

New Software Is Key
To Wind-Shear Radar

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — No sooner had wind shear been identified as the probable cause of the Delta Air Lines L-1011 crash that killed 133 people last week than several government and industry experts asserted that the accident was probably avoidable.

They said existing technology, in the form of Doppler radar equipment, could track movements of the deadly "microbursts" of air capable of thrusting a low-flying plane to the ground. But budgetary politics and bad planning, they said, have delayed installation of the system.

When pressed, however, both the manufacturers of Doppler radar systems and some meteorologists concede that significant refinements in technology are needed before airport systems can go into production, even though a research version was successfully tested at Denver last summer.

The federal government has a system called Nexrad (for Next Generation Radar) that has developed experimental set-ups ideal for detecting tornadoes, hurricanes and other large storm systems. But in its current configuration, the system is not suited for airports — where faster, more accurate radar is needed and where trucks, taxiing planes and buildings create "ground clutter" that can interfere with the detection system.

More important, almost no work has been done on the computer software needed to interpret microbursts and provide a quick warning to flight controllers and pilots.

"It's not an issue of technical breakthroughs because we have the framework for the system," said Stephen Delligatti, who heads the Sperry Corp.'s effort to beat Raytheon Corp. as the prime contractor for Nexrad. "But to make a really workable airport system, there is a lot of work to do."

ADAR measures the distance to an object by timing the round trip of a microwave signal. If the signal is strong, it means the target is close — such as a heavy rainstorm. Conventional systems, however, cannot detect motion.

Doppler radar, by contrast, detects motion by comparing the frequency of the pulse it emits with the frequency of the reflected pulse it receives a split second later. The most familiar example of the Doppler effect is the changing pitch of a passing train's whistle.

From its antenna, the Doppler system surveys a circular area with a radius of about 200 miles (324 kilometers), drawing a picture of the weather patterns between 10,000 and 70,000 feet (between 3,000 and 21,000 meters) off the ground. But it takes at least 10 minutes to complete the picture. This delay can be deadly at an airport.

"Microbursts are small and short-lived, and the signal returns from them are often weak," said Anthony Durham, the director of Nexrad for the National Weather Service. "Ideally at an airport, you want a system that covers a lot less territory — maybe 50 miles out — and looks at patterns very close to the ground." The picture needs to be updated every minute or so.

Nexrad, as even its strongest supporters acknowledge, is not yet designed for such a job.

The outlook for early solutions is dim. The competition between Sperry and Raytheon on Nexrad will not end until the middle of next year. It will be mid-1988 before the first prototypes are delivered and it will take at least a year or two more before the system is modified for airports.

The outlook for an early solution to airport hazard is unlikely.

Austerity
Urged for
SingaporeSharp Decline
In Growth Cited

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew acknowledged Thursday that Singapore's economy had taken its worst fall in 20 years and called residents of the island state to tighten their belts.

Mr. Lee said Singapore's economy shrank 1.4 percent in the second quarter and that the outlook was poor for the rest of the year.

"Our economists have revised their forecast to zero growth for the whole of 1985, provided the U.S. economy picked up. Otherwise negative growth is likely," he said.

This was a sharp downward revision from earlier government forecasts of a 5- to 6-percent increase in the gross domestic product this year. GDP measures a country's total output of goods and services, minus income from operations abroad.

Mr. Lee said that one of the key reasons for the decline was the erosion of Singapore's international competitiveness compared with economic rivals like Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong.

Mr. Lee said, "the high costs of doing business, including high wages" had adversely affected the Singapore economy. Another reason was poor economic growth in the United States, which is the island's major trading partner and investor.

"Several sectors of our economy face a decline in demand, like shipyards, oil rigs, oil refining and petrochemicals," he said. "We have more capacity than anticipated demand for some years ahead."

He said 36,200 people lost their jobs in the first half of this year. Most were foreign workers, he said. "If they were all Singaporeans, we would be in big trouble," he added.

Mr. Lee said Singapore's main task was to increase productivity and reduce costs.

"We must be supple, flexible, and elastic on wages, rents, taxes and fees," he said. "Then we shall regain our competitiveness within two years or, at the outside, three years."

Shucking Myths About Eating Corn

Europeans Learn
Maize is More
Than Cattle Feed

By Barbara Bell

International Herald Tribune

STRASBOURG — When Peter Schubelin moved here 10 years ago, he planted a few rows of sweet corn in his garden. He had developed a taste for corn on the cob during years of work on Long Island, near New York, but could not find any in Alsace.

Last year, he sold 1.5 million ears of fresh sweet corn in the two-month picking season, making him easily the largest single producer in France. He exported 70 percent of that to 32 cities in West Germany, shipping by refrigerated truck four times a week through August and September.

This season, he expects to sell more than two million ears of fresh corn and is expanding into large-scale production of frozen corn kernels and other corn-related products, such as corn cobs pressed into briquettes to burn like charcoal and fritters, which are deep-fried corn batter.

"My goal is to colonize Europe with sweet corn," said Mr. Schubelin, a Swiss-born, naturalized American nuclear physicist who moved here to take charge of a French high-energy research laboratory.

He is the only person in Europe producing "really good" sweet corn, he says, mainly because, under an exclusive contract with a U.S. seed company whose name he will not reveal, he is the only one growing Super Sweet hybrids, in which genetic manipulation dramatically reduces the conversion of the corn's sugar into starch.

The hardest part of selling sweet corn to Europeans is simply getting them to taste it, according to Mr. Schubelin, who constantly fights the misconception that sweet corn is the same as the field corn grown to feed livestock.

"In rural areas, people say, 'Oh, somebody's selling sweet corn in the shop. I'll have that at home,'" he said. "They go out to the field and pick some field corn and boil it and... well, you'd have to ask a cow how it tastes."

His neighbors in the village of Bosendorf, 25 kilometers (15.5 miles) north of Strasbourg, liked sweet corn from their first hesitant tastes and he himself quickly got intrigued by the problems of growing it. After 1979, he phased himself out of the Nuclear Research Center to devote 18-hour days to corn and in 1980 founded his Unicorn Sweetcorn company.

Marketing gimmicks are essential in this battle. He organizes a "little army" of Alsatian youths with hot plates, kettles and corn to offer samples in West German supermarkets, where he says 80 percent of shoppers buy after their first taste. He distributes posters featuring his two photogenic children, Diana, 8, and Rodrigue, 6, and sells a 95-page booklet of sweet-corn recipes written by his wife, Mirjam.

And with each two ears of Unicorn corn, he packages five recipes and two yellow plastic corn-shaped skewers which are jabbed into each end of the cob so that eaters can hold the cob without getting messy fingers.

When President Ronald Reagan addressed the European Parliament here May 8, Mr. Schubelin traded his customary conservative tie and business suit



Peter Schubelin is pushing corn on the cob.

for a Stetson, cowboy boots and Western shirt and was interviewed about the sweet-corn business on Eurovision at a Franco-American friendship festival in Strasbourg's main square, where 5,000 ears of his corn on the cob — frozen last season — were eaten in four hours.

Converting Europeans to sweet-corn eating clearly amuses Mr. Schubelin, 45, but he is dead serious about the quality of his product, which he follows personally from field to consumer.

The Super Sweet hybrids — also known as Everlasting Heritage or E.H. varieties — that he plants for all fresh corn are about 30 percent more expensive to grow than other types of sweet corn and yield only half as many ears per hectare, about 20,000, as the others that Mr. Schubelin lumps together as "industrial varieties."

Ordinary sweet corn differs from field corn by genetic manipulation that slows the conversion of sugar into starch in corn on the plant. Super Sweet varieties, however, contain genes that completely block the sugar-to-starch process on the plant and so retard it after picking than an ear of corn, properly refrigerated.

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 3)

Shell Group Net
Down 17% in
Second Quarter

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Royal Dutch/Shell Group, hit by extraordinary costs in refining, shipping and metals, reported Thursday an unexpectedly sharp decline of 17 percent in second-quarter net income.

The Dutch-British oil giant said net income declined to \$646 million (about \$872 million) from \$778 million a year before. Sales increased 6.5 percent, to \$15.67 billion from \$14.7 billion.

Most analysts had predicted Shell to report earnings of well over \$700 million, and disappointment at the report helped push the company's shares lower Thursday.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., the group's British arm, fell 15 pence after the report to close at 683 pence on the London Stock Exchange. In Amsterdam, shares of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. closed at 190.40 guilders (\$59.50), down 4.80 guilders.

For 1985's first half, the group reported net income of \$1.73 billion, down 1.7 percent from \$1.76 billion. Sales climbed 11 percent, to \$33.18 billion, from \$29.98 billion.

As expected, the group made a provision of \$100 million for the expected cost of closing a refinery in Curaçao. In addition, the group made unspecified provisions for mothballing two giant crude-oil tankers in line with efforts to streamline its bloated fleet.

It also made provisions and asset write-downs of \$22 million in its metals business.

The group said its underlying performance was much better than the raw figures suggest. Leaving aside the Curaçao provision, the group said profit on an "estimated current cost of supplies basis," which strips out the effects of changing currency rates on inventory values, rose 5.6 percent, to \$315 million from \$277 million.

Without the exceptional items, "they're doing quite well," said David Johnson, an analyst at the Edinburgh stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

David Gray, of James Capel & Co. in London, termed the results only "marginally disappointing."

Oil production from fields in which the group has equity rose 4 percent in the quarter, while gas sales volume grew 3 percent.

In the refining and marketing outlets, profit margins outside North America widened as average sale proceeds declined more slowly than the costs of crude oil and other raw materials. Even so, some analysts had expected a stronger performance.

The profit contribution from Shell Oil, the U.S. unit, shrank to \$227 million from \$249 million, partly because of lower prices for oil products in the United States.

Group operating profit from chemicals slid 30 percent, to \$62 million, from \$88 million. The downturn partly reflected maintenance work at a petrochemical complex in Moerdijk, the Netherlands.

The long-suffering metals businesses showed a loss of \$58 million, compared with a year-earlier profit of \$1 million. The group cited continuing cost of restructuring and streamlining metals operations.

T-Bond Yields
Fall at Auction

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury said Thursday that it sold \$6.5 billion in 30-year bonds at an average yield of 10.66 percent, the lowest level in more than two years.

The rate for the new issue was down from an average of 11.38 percent for last quarter's issue of 30-year bonds on May 9 and was the lowest rate since 10.29 percent on May 5, 1983.

The sale, which attracted bids totaling \$15 billion, was the third and final auction of this week's quarterly refinancing, in which the government raised a record \$21.75 billion in new debt financing. Dealers said the "cover," or amount bid above what was actually sold, was "acceptable."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 8
Australian dollar	1.38
British pound	1.77
Canadian dollar	1.25
Deutsche mark	2.36
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,366
Japanese yen	163
New Zealand dollar	1.25
Portuguese escudo	200
Spanish peseta	166
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	1.00

Changes in London and Zurich (Basis in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available. (i) To buy one pound: \$1.77.

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.	Aug. 8
Argentine peso	1.25
Australian dollar	1.38
Belgian franc	36.36
British pound	1.77
Canadian dollar	1.25
Deutsche mark	2.36
French franc	6.55
Italian lira	1,366
Japanese yen	163
New Zealand dollar	1.25
Portuguese escudo	200
Spanish peseta	166
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	1.00

Source: Reuters, London (Basis in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available. (i) To buy one pound: \$1.77.

Interest Rates

Rate	Aug. 8
1 month	7.50%
3 months	7.75%
6 months	8.00%
1 year	8.25%

Source: Reuters, London (Basis in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available. (i) To buy one pound: \$1.77.

Key Money Rates Aug. 8

Rate	Aug. 8
1 month	7.50%
3 months	7.75%
6 months	8.00%
1 year	8.25%

Source: Reuters, London (Basis in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available. (i) To buy one pound: \$1.77.

U.S. Money Market Funds Aug. 8

Fund	Aug. 8
Fidelity Puritan	1.17%
Putnam Fund for Growth	1.17%
Investment Company of America	1.17%
Putnam Fund for Growth	1.17%
Investment Company of America	1.17%

Source: Reuters, London (Basis in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available. (i) To buy one pound: \$1.77.

Gold Aug. 8

Rate	Aug. 8
1 ounce	322.00
100 ounces	32,200.00
1 kilogram	322.00
1 ton	322,000.00

Source: Reuters, London (Basis in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) Not available. (i) To buy one pound: \$1.77.

Bundesbank Weighing
Rate Cuts, Official Says

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The West German Bundesbank is considering a cut in its two key lending rates, but a decision will largely depend on the dollar and U.S. interest rates before next Thursday's policy-setting meeting, a senior official of the central bank indicated Thursday.

A cut in West German rates is widely anticipated by the Frankfurt financial market.

The official said in a telephone interview that parallel, half-point cuts in the central bank's two key rates — the discount and the Lombard — are under serious consideration. But, he said, much will depend on whether the dollar continues its softer trend and whether the interest-rate differential between the United States and West Germany can be maintained.

The differential, as measured by long-term rates, is currently about 3 points on an unadjusted basis.

The Lombard facility, currently at 6 percent, is the rate at which commercial banks get emergency loans from the Bundesbank on deposit of securities as collateral. The discount rate, now 4.5 percent, is the rate at which commercial banks borrow medium term using treasury bills as collateral.

With money-market rates approaching parity with the discount rate, West German financial markets are convinced that the next logical step for the Bundesbank is to cut its lower rate, the discount, by at least one-half point at next week's policy-council meeting, the first after a month-long recess.

The Bundesbank official cautioned, however, that a cut in the discount rate to 4 percent is not a foregone conclusion. But he added that if a cut were to come, it would involve parallel cuts in the discount and Lombard for technical reasons related to banks' refinancing costs.

"At the moment, we're seeing an upward trend in market rates in the U.S., and the dollar hasn't shown much willingness to stay under 2.80 marks," the official said.

With little flexibility to be seen in the tight fiscal policy of Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Bundesbank is expected to face growing calls for lower interest rates to help eradicate sluggishness in the West German economy, particularly in the job market.

However, despite the Bundesbank's interest in providing a boost to the domestic economy where possible, senior officials at the central bank indicate that it remains quite concerned that a lowering of official rates in West Germany could spark large-scale capital outflows, particularly if the dollar should climb again or if U.S. interest rates were to firm.

The result, the Bundesbank fears, would be a weaker mark and the accompanying threat of a new round of inflation through higher import prices.

The Bundesbank, sources close to the central bank say, does not want to be faced with the potential embarrassment of having to lift rates soon after a rate cut.

Separately, the Bundesbank official noted that the German economy appears to have picked up considerable steam in the second quarter, after a dismal first-quarter performance that was largely attributable to severe weather.

Based on June production figures and incoming orders for that month, the official estimated that second-quarter gross national product grew at an annual rate of about 3 percent, compared with an estimated annualized decline of 1.5 percent in the first quarter.

China's foreign reserves have fallen from a record \$16.67 billion at the end of last September to about \$10 billion, a PBC official said.

China Breaks Up
Central Treasury
After 35 Years

Reuters

BEIJING — China announced on Thursday the establishment of a decentralized treasury system in a move that Western bankers said was directed at excessive economic growth and foreign exchange spending.

The China Daily said that treasury departments were being set up at central, provincial and county levels to replace the single central treasury established in 1950. The change is "to ensure efficient handling of the national budget that has become more complex since the implementation of economic reforms," it said.

The new treasuries will be controlled by the People's Bank of China, the central bank, whose president, Chen Muhua, is the head of the central treasury, it added. Mr. Chen was appointed president in March and has played a key role in controlling domestic credit and reducing foreign exchange spending since then, one Western diplomat said.

"The setting up of the treasuries under PBC control is a clear sign PBC intends to exert a more powerful influence as the central bank," said one U.S. banker.

China's foreign reserves have fallen from a record \$16.67 billion at the end of last September to about \$10 billion, a PBC official said.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.K. Investors Buy Out
Britoil Stock Offering

LONDON — Thousands of investors acted to beat the Thursday morning deadline for buying shares in Britoil, officials said, leaving the offer oversubscribed. The British government is selling most of its remaining 49-percent stake in the company.

Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, said the offer was sold out. This was in contrast to 1982 when the government's sale of 51 percent of Britoil failed to generate as much public enthusiasm.

Under the new offer, valued at around \$450 million (\$600 million),

80 percent of the shares being sold will go to British investors. The rest will be sold in Europe and Canada. Britoil is one of the world's largest oil exploration companies.

The shares in the current sale were offered at £1.85, down from a 1982 price of £2.15.

Successful applicants will apparently be able to make a swift profit on their investment, of which £1 was payable upon application and the rest on Nov. 1. Britoil shares traded Thursday at £2.16.

The government will retain a nominal stake in Britoil, plus the option to block any foreign takeover.

Boeing Says It Will Add
3,100 Jobs in the U.S.

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Thursday that it plans to add 3,100 employees in the United States between now and the end of the year, with about 2,600 of the expected additions to be made in the Puget Sound area of Washington state.

During the first seven months of the year, the company's nationwide employment increased by 5,900, which included 4,600 in the Puget Sound area, Boeing said. It said employment at the end of July stood at 99,000, with 70,400 of those located in Washington state.

P&G Earnings Down 37% in 4th Quarter

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Procter & Gamble Co., the large consumer-products concern, said Thursday that its profit for the fiscal fourth quarter plunged 37 percent while its profit for the whole year dropped 29 percent.

In the three months ended June 30, P&G said, net income dropped to \$115 million, or 69 cents a share, from \$183 million, or \$1.10 a share, a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter rose 3 percent, to \$3.34 billion from \$3.25

Forstmann Little Offers to Buy
MTV Networks for \$469 Million

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — MTV Networks Inc., which provides music videos and other programming for cable television, said Thursday that Forstmann Little & Co. had offered to acquire MTV for \$31 a share, or \$469 million.

Forstmann Little is a privately held investment firm in New York that specializes in taking companies private through leveraged buyouts. In a leveraged buyout, a company is acquired largely with borrowed funds that are repaid either from the target company's operating revenue or from the sale of its assets.

MTV Networks mainly provides three programs for cable television. They are MTV (Music Television) and VH-1, both music-video channels, and Nickelodeon, a children's channel. Forstmann Little's offer comes one year after MTV Networks' principal owner, Warner Amex Cable Communications, sold 34 percent of MTV Networks' stock, or 5.13 million shares, to the public.

That stock closed Wednesday unchanged at \$27.125, down .25, in over-the-counter trading.

Pharmacia
Profit Rose
17% in Half

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Pharmacia AB, the Swedish pharmaceuticals and biotechnology group, said Thursday that pretax earnings in the first six months of 1985 increased 17 percent from a year earlier, to 368.2 million kronor (\$43.5 million), from 315 million kronor. Sales rose 25 percent, to 1,703.8 billion kronor, the company said.

The company reaffirmed its earlier forecast that earnings for all of 1985 would rise by about 20 percent from the 1984 level of 636.9 million kronor.

The company did not report second-quarter results. On the basis of stated first-quarter results, however, it earned an indicated 186.2 million kronor in the second quarter, virtually unchanged from 182 million kronor in the first quarter.

Sales rose to an indicated 865.7 million kronor from 838.1 million kronor in the first quarter.

Analysts termed the results disappointing. With earnings up only 17 percent in the first quarter, one said, Pharmacia will have to boost second-half earnings by more than 20 percent to meet its own forecast for the year.

Pharmacia said its biotechnology business recorded the fastest growth in the half, with sales up 33 percent, to 420.9 million kronor. Health care, the company's largest business area, posted a 23-percent sales rise, to 1,172.2 billion kronor.

By division, the company said that rapid growth was posted by its pharmaceuticals unit, with sales up 42 percent, and by the hospital-products division, where sales rose 45 percent.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases Lower as Pound Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar continued to drift lower in inactive trading Thursday, reflecting nervousness over the Treasury's 30-year bond auction. Dealers said the markets were also awaiting further data on which to base another major upward or downward move.

The British pound, meanwhile, rose following reports that the central bank of England had intervened in the markets Wednesday to stabilize the British currency and on renewed speculation that the European Monetary System float arrangement would be realigned.

In London, the pound closed at

\$1.3550, up nearly 2 cents from \$1.3388 on Wednesday. In New York the currency rose to \$1.3500 from \$1.3400 on Wednesday.

"Sterling moved ahead at the expense of the dollar," one dealer said. "Most attention focused on the pound as the market awaited results of the U.S. Treasury's bond sale."

After the markets closed, the Treasury announced that it had sold \$6.5 billion of 30-year bonds at an average yield of 10.66 percent, the lowest yield for that maturity since May 1983.

In Frankfurt, the U.S. currency was fixed at mid-afternoon at

2.8373 Deutsche marks, down 3 pfennigs from the Wednesday fix of 2.8612. It closed later in New York at 2.8300, down from Wednesday's close of 2.8485.

Other late dollar rates in New York Thursday compared with late Wednesday's levels, included: 2.3390 Swiss francs, down from 2.3570; 8.6450 French francs, down from 8.6925, and 1.8930 Italian lire, down from 1.8980.

Late dollar rates in Europe, compared with late Wednesday's levels, included: 2.3445 Swiss francs, down from 2.3515; 8.6690 French francs, down from 8.7105, and 1.8960 Italian lire, down from 1.90425. (UPI, Reuters)

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COMPANY NOTES

Alcatel-Thomson of France said it had contracted to supply the electronic components for China's first satellite Earth station network and that, in return, it would buy antenna dishes for sale in Europe.

Robert Bosch GmbH and Zahnradfabrik Friedrichshafen AG said they had agreed to expand existing joint operating agreements to include additional kinds of gear boxes as well as power-steering systems.

Caesars World Inc. management has been asked by Martin Sosloff, a New York investor, for a seat on its board of directors. Mr. Sosloff holds 2.8 million Caesars shares, or 9.5 percent of the total outstanding, and said he intends to buy more.

Chevron Corp. said it would shut down its crude-oil processing plant in Freeport, Bahamas, which is operated by its affiliate, Bahamas Oil Refining Co., because of "economic difficulty."

C.J. Cokes and Co.'s proposed merger with Myer Emporium Ltd. has been approved by Australia's Trade Practices Commission. The merger, valued at 1.1 billion Aus-

tralian dollars (\$704 million) will create Australia's largest retail group.

Fugro Industries Inc. of Atlanta said that the board of directors of Georgia Federal Bank has voted in principle to accept a \$220-million offer by Fugro to buy Georgia Federal, the biggest savings bank in the state.

Malaysian Airline System, the government-owned carrier, said it had a 38.2-percent increase in its after-tax profit, totaling 131.85 million Malaysian dollars (\$52.6 million) in the year ended March 31 compared with 95.190 million dollars the previous year.

Montgomery Ward said it expects to become independent of its parent company, Mobil Corp., within three years. It said it had been funding its own growth with a positive cash flow since 1980.

The New York Times Co. said it had reached agreement in principle with NEP Communications Inc. for the Times to purchase television station WNEP, which serves the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre areas in Pennsylvania, for an undisclosed amount.

THE EUROMARKETS

New Eurosterling-Bond Issue
Is Said to Be First of Kind

LONDON — Eurobond prices edged up Thursday in fairly quiet professional-dominated trading as operators awaited Thursday night's third and final sale of the U.S. Treasury's record \$21.75-billion quarterly refunding program, dealers said. The Treasury was scheduled to auction \$6.5 billion in 30-year bonds Thursday night.

Most dollar straight moves up 1/4 to 1/2 of a point, in line with New York's firmer opening, while floating-rate notes were up by five to 10 basis points, they said.

A novel issue of \$309.25 million of zero-coupon Eurosterling bonds by Quadrex Securities Ltd. and Charterhouse Japet PLC, said by Quadrex to be the first of their kind, was the most innovative of the day's new offerings.

The Eurosterling bonds, known as Sterling Transferable Accruing Government Securities, or STAGS, are backed by British government bonds and consist of a £100-million tranche and 27 other tranches of £7.75 million each, ranging in maturity from 1985 to 1998. They are similar to certificates of accrual on Treasury securities, or CATS, which have proved popular in the United States since their introduction several years ago.

Dealers said it was too early to say how the issue would be received by the market. "We are still working through the details and treating it with a fair amount of caution," a trader at a British merchant bank said.

Among the day's other new bonds were several that dealers said were aimed at Japanese investors, including a \$50-million transaction for Kawasaki Steel Corp. paying

10 1/2 percent a year over 10 years, priced at 10 1/4 percent. The issue was led by Banque Paribas Capital Markets. Dealers said it did not trade actively on the market because it appeared to have been largely preplaced.

A \$100-million, five-year bond, paying 10 1/2 percent, was also launched for Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. Priced at 10 1/4 and lead-managed by Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd., it was issued too late in the day for an active market to develop.

Citicorp followed with a \$200-million bond, paying 10 percent a year over three years and priced at 10 1/4. It was led by Goldman Sachs International Corp.

IBM Credit Corp. became the fourth borrower to launch a dual-currency bond this week, with a 25-billion-yen transaction paying 8 percent a year over 10 years and priced at 10 1/4. The bond is redeemable for \$120.2 million at a rate of 208 yen to the dollar.

Dansk Naturgas tapped the Danish krone market with a seven-year, 10-percent, 300-million-kroner issue, priced at 10 1/4, while Belgium's 500-million-Deutsche-mark floater emerged as a 12-year note paying 1/16 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate.

Although definitive terms for the \$500-million package for Rockefeller Center Properties Inc. have not yet been announced, dealers said the expected \$335-million of 15-year bonds with a rising coupon structure was already trading on the market at around 9 3/4.

The expected zero-coupon tranche was quoted at less 25 basis points to issue price.

National Westminster Bank PLC
(Incorporated in England with limited liability)

U.S. \$500,000,000 PRIMARY CAPITAL FRNs (SERIES "B")

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 9 August, 1985 to 10 February, 1986 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 8 1/4% per annum. The interest payable on Interest Rate of 8 1/4% per annum date, 10 February, 1986 the relevant interest payment date, 10 February, 1986 and against Coupon No. 2 will be U.S. \$443.23 and U.S. \$100,000 and U.S. \$10,000.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London.
Agent Bank

9 August, 1985

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF OIL AND MINERAL RESOURCES
GENERAL COMPANY OF HOMS REFINERY

Call for Tender No 1894
for Homs Lube Oil Complex Project

General Company of Homs Refinery, a state organization of the Syrian Arab Republic, announces its intention to invite bids in (20th July 1985) from qualified contractors for engineering supply, and construction (on turn key job basis).

The scope of the work includes mainly the construction of the following process units:

1. Crude oil atmospheric distillation of the following grades:
- Light Syrian
- Light Iranian
Unit capacity 2.5 million MT* light crude oil and/or 3 million heavy Syrian crude oil/year.
2. In addition LPG treating unit (Merox) capacity 50,000 MT/year
3. Vacuum distillation unit capacity 700,000 MT/year
4. Vacuum residue desulphurizing capacity 300,000 MT/year
5. Fuel gas extraction unit capacity 250,000 MT/year
6. MEK/TOL deasphalting unit capacity 150,000 MT/year
7. And was manufacturing (directional) hydrofinishing, pecking of finished vessel
8. Hydrogen finishing unit capacity 120,000 MT/year
9. All capacities are based on feed charges to each unit.
10. Gross manufacturing unit capacity 5,000 MT/year
11. Finished lubricants grade (to be filled in barrels and cans)

The offer is to construct a gross root plant with 100,000 MT/year.

Minimum guaranteed capacity of lube oil base stocks, namely:
100 neutral solvent (RVI 55)
200 neutral solvent (RVI 55)
300 neutral solvent (RVI 55)
500 neutral solvent (RVI 160)
light stock (RVI 55)

with a near optimum product slate for each feed stock.
All of viscosity index higher than 95, and the percentage of heavy neutral being more than 62%.

More technical details and information are to be included in Project Specification Vol. (I and II).

The bidder should satisfy himself of the aforementioned unit capacities, as far as to meet the overall capacity of the whole lube complex, with required product slate, and to make changes wherever he finds it necessary.

Bidder should conclude an agreement before bidding with one or more of the following companies:

1. UOP
2. Technip
3. BP
4. Enso
5. IFP
6. Pullman Kellogg

Such agreement should cover the fitness of units nos 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the units mentioned above and also it should cover the know how, project specifications, engineering, performance guarantees of the units.

The license agreement should be on behalf of the General Company of Homs Refinery which should be the licensee after the successful guarantee test run. The agreement with the licensee should be one of the offer documents and should have Homs Refinery acceptance. The agreement should stipulate that both the licensor and the contractor will give the necessary guarantees separately and jointly to Homs Refinery.

General Company of Homs Refinery would prefer to limit the number of contractors participating for this project.

Therefore, bidding is opened and restricted to internationally qualified contractors and firms who have a vast experience in construction of such projects. Bidders interested in execution of this project may obtain the necessary documents from Contracting Department, General Company of Homs Refinery, Homs, Syria, starting from 15.8.1985.

The value of the tender document is US\$7,000 to be transferred to General Company of Homs Refinery, account no 3001/28 in the Commercial Bank of Syria, Homs - Branch no 2.

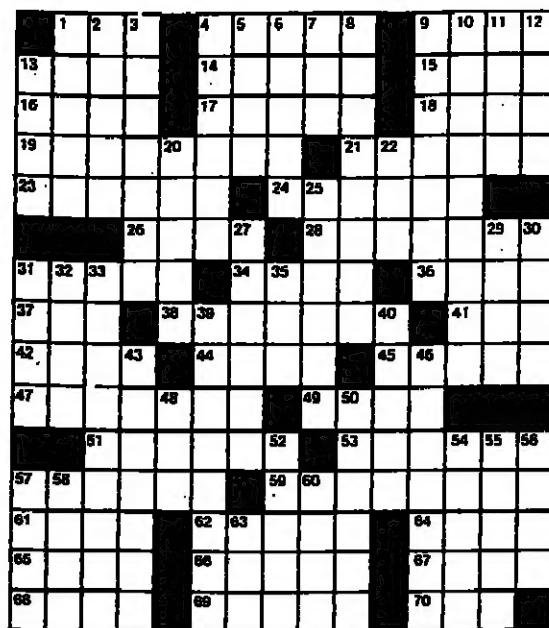
Therefore General Company of Homs Refinery invites those firms to submit their bids with any other relevant data addressed to:

Homs - Beas Lube Oil Complex Project Committee,
General Company of Homs Refinery,
PO Box 352,
Homs, Syria.

Telex no - HRC 441004 SY
Cable address - Homs Refinery, Syria

The tender should be submitted inside three closed envelopes:
1. The first one for the bid bond
2. The second one for the technical offer
3. The third envelope for the financial and commercial offer

These three envelopes should be contained in a fourth envelope on which the number of the tender, the subject and closing date should be indicated.
The tender date for submission of tender documents is 13.00 afternoon local time, on Sunday, 15th December 1985.
The offer should still stand valid six months from tender date. Bid bond should be issued by Commercial Bank of Syria, Homs - Branch no 1, at the rate of 2% of the total value of the offer, the performance bond at 10% of the total value of the contract.
Reasons for rejection of any offer will not be given.
The Regulatory Decree no 198 dated 25.7.1974 and Syrian law and regulations will govern this tender.
The contract stamps at the rate of 1.248% and the advertisement costs will be deducted from the total sum of L/C.
* MT means Metric Tons
Homs Refinery
Dr. M.K. Karoul
General Director



ACROSS

1 Brin on a fan
2 Proverbial equal of a miss
3 Class celeb.
13 Acronym for a plane's departure
14 Kind of soil
15 Laughter or rice, in Roma
16 Trojan War hero
17 Had discomfort
18 What Pandora let loose
19 Paradise
21 Small trading unit
23 On fire
24 Trill
26 Jazz
28 U.S. film executive
31 Glove material
34 O.T. book
36 Memorable courier
37 It precedes la-
38 Paradise
41 Actor Tognazzi
42 "at the" Browning
44 "Romola" character
46 Blurbist
47 Conduit entrance
49 Kind of dive

DOWN

1 Islamic mouth
2 Know—(smart aleck)
3 Veer square-rigger sharply
4 Starb of the health family
5 Drudge
6 Acquired relative
7 Ka
8 Hawaiian cape
9 Plutocrats

ACROSS

51 Jean-Luc of "new wave" cinema
53 Groom's maid
57 Lurch
59 Heavenly place
61 Tennis term
62 Native of Kazan
64 Colorado's Great—
65 Arias for tenors
66 "the" wrong way today", Behn
67 Signs a contract
68 Mare's nest
69 Fumous
70 Rogers or Clark

DOWN

1 Took offense (at)
10 Paradisiacal period
11 Site of 1952 Winter Olympics
12 Part of h.c.i.
13 Seamy drink
14 Natural speaker
22 Kind of agi.
25 Celtic paradise
27 More comfortable
29 Augustan attire
30 Pressing need
31 Broccoli brown
32 Scintilla
33 Hidden paradise
35 Lay down
36 Paradise, in Greek legend
40 Sapid
43 Symbol of immortality
46 Letter opener
48 Parabasis
49 Large diving bird
52 Artoo—, of "Star Wars"
54 Form of bingo
55 Spare
56 Denouements
57 Spontaneous
58 "I now bid you a welcome"
60 Domino
63 Accounter

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DENNIS THE MENACE



BUT I CAME OVER TO HELP YOU! MY DAD SAID YOU'RE SO TIGHT YOU SQUEAK!

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOUNY **ODITI** **REDDEG** **LADVAN**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE **GO** TO **FRIGHT** (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: GIANT AUGUR FORKED SNITCH
Answer: What they called the star of the monster show—A STAGE "FRIGHT"

WEATHER

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Austria	21	14	21	14	Bangkok	C 21	F 14
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Denmark	21	14	21	14	Kobe	C 21	F 14
Egypt	21	14	21	14	Manila	C 21	F 14
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Germany	21	14	21	14	Mumbai	C 21	F 14
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OBSERVER

Handle With Brawn

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The news these days is mostly about anniversaries of interesting events that happened long ago. Last week, for instance, it was the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki agreement. This week it's the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Japan. Next week it will be about the 40th anniversary of Japan's surrender.

We had a lot of news in May about the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's surrender. That produced a big news bonus because of President Reagan's embarrassing visit to the Bitburg cemetery, where Nazi SS troops were among the German dead.

The Bitburg cemetery visit originally was scheduled because the president had enjoyed such a successful photo opportunity at the Omaha Beach cemetery in 1984 during the 40th anniversary of D-day.

Unfortunately, only 49 weeks elapsed between the Omaha Beach appearance and the one at Bitburg, so the press was unable to bail the German appearance as the first anniversary of the president's first European-cemetery photo opportunity.

Once next week's big story about the 40th anniversary of the Japanese surrender is out of the way, we will go on to one of the more interesting anniversaries. The date: Aug. 19. On that day 15 years ago, the decision was made by the bedding industry to cease putting handles on the mattresses of America.

Chiropractors, spinal surgeons and manufacturers of plaster casts and steel-reinforced girdles all reported sharp increases in business within weeks after the market was flooded with new mattresses lacking the fabric handles that once had been stoutly affixed to both sides of every decent mattress in the country.

The decision to drop the mattress handles, little noted at the time it was made, is now intensely controversial. The justification cited by the bedding industry in 1970 was that Americans were becoming dangerously soft as the nature of their work became increasingly sedentary and the tendency of their culture increasingly gluttonous.

Mattress spokesmen asserted

that flabby Americans were dropping like flies with diseases resulting from sissified living, diseases their grandparents would have been ashamed to die of, even had they existed in the rugged old days.

The American Bedding Council — "determined," it said, "to do our bit to save the free world from flab" — ordered the mattress handles dropped from their products. "The opportunity we extend to our countrymen to handle vast, bulky and intractable mattresses without the assistance of mattress handles should encourage millions to undertake physical-conditioning programs that will enable them, after turning their mattresses, to wrestle successfully with the largest and most formidable opponents, including bears."

Industry spokesmen concede that the Bedding Council saw the estimates that forecast hundreds of thousands of back problems, but judged it sensible to accept "a little lumbago and a few popped vertebrae here and there" to save the United States from "a devastating act of flab."

Critics of the decision say this is self-serving nonsense. For one thing, they say, at the time mattress handles were abandoned, the first joggers already were in the streets and 97-pound female weaklings were starting to work on weight-lifting machines.

The Bedding Council, critics say, had no interest in improving the nation's health. It was simply taking advantage of the new muscularity to add a few pennies to mattress profits by doing away with the handles.

Arguments like this are never settled, not as long as anniversaries roll around every year giving new people a pretext for filling their space with lively controversy. This year's ceremony, designed as a photo opportunity for the president, was to feature Reagan carrying a king-size mattress, with no handles, from the White House basement to the Lincoln bedroom.

Reagan has canceled, though reluctantly, on doctors' advice, and asked Vice President Bush to substitute for him. Bush has been visiting the National Zoo after closing hours to practice by wrestling bears.

New York Times Service

A Private Audrey Hepburn Remembers William Wyler

By Stephanie Mansfield

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The plane is late, there are no cabs and Audrey Hepburn is waiting. The last time she talked to the press, they were still using typewriters.

Still, she is in a hurry. She is blue and white high-collared blouse, a demure strand of pearls and chestnut brown hair swept back into a neat bun. Gucci bag at her feet, she is 56, meandering into middle age playing the perennial princess.

"I was just sort of launched on this career," she said. "I went from one picture to the other, really, trying to sort of catch up with myself. I was totally unaware of the great significance of doing my first movie."

That would be her first American film, "Roman Holiday," co-starring Gregory Peck. In 1953 it rocketed Hepburn to the island of stardom now reserved for punk rockers and hostages. She won the Academy Award for best actress. Beauty parsons in Tokyo were besieged by bevy of girls wanting the Hepburn haircut (short, with spidery bangs). When she wore an oversized man's shirt or a bateau neckline it became the rage. Smitten by her waiflike figure (due in part to wartime rationing), the director Billy Wilder said, "This girl, single-handed, may make bottoms a thing of the past."

No one was more surprised by the hoopla than Hepburn.

"I remember being very involved with the classical ballet, and the movies were really not serious. I did bits in movies, but that was to earn an extra buck. That wasn't going to be my career."

The man responsible for it all, she said, was the director William Wyler. He discovered her, nurtured her, and she never left him. She had flown to New York from her home in Rome. Cathy Wyler is making a PBS documentary about her late father, to be shown this fall.

Hepburn agreed to be interviewed briefly after the taping. Reticent about her private life, she requested that the questions be confined to Wyler.



Audrey Hepburn in 1953.

"I didn't know what a camera was," she said, recalling her screen test for "Roman Holiday." "I didn't know what was going on. It was still new to me. I had no idea how to play a scene or anything."

"I didn't know who William Wyler was, so I wasn't nervous like I might be today. I'm much more nervous about this today [the interview] than I was then because I was working in the theater, and I thought it was exciting, but I didn't really know what it was all about."

She was 24, appearing in the Broadway production of "Gigi." For Hepburn's screen test, Wyler asked the cameraman to keep the camera rolling after she finished her lines.

"Willy had said, 'I'll never know what this girl is really like,'" Hepburn recalled.

Reclining on a bed, she read her lines. Someone called "Cut." She flipped the test was over, she looked around to the crew and asked, "How was it? Was I any good?"

Wyler was hooked.

"I was awfully young, I was younger than most 15-year-olds, mentally, if you like. I was

brought up that way. I wasn't exposed the way young people are today. I had a totally different background. I was very young in my behavior." And that was exactly what Wyler wanted.

"There was a scene in 'Roman Holiday' at the end, when I leave Greg and go back to being a princess and I'm supposed to say goodbye to him and sob my heart out and go rushing back into my palace."

"I couldn't cry. I thought I was crying. I was pretending to cry, but it was no good at all. There were no proper tears. They tried glycerin. Take after take, it wasn't any good. Willy came over and said, 'How long do you think we're going to wait here? All night? Can you cry for goodness' sake? By now you should know what acting's about.' I was so upset. He was so angry with me, I just started to cry. He shot it, gave me a hug and walked off."

Born in Brussels in 1929, Hepburn was the only child of an English-Indian businessman and a Dutch noblewoman, the Baroness Ella van Heemstra. At the age of 4, Hepburn was sent to a private British school. Her parents divorced in 1935; four years later, Hepburn returned to Arnhem to live with her mother and stayed there during the German occupation.

In the spring of 1948 she returned to London hoping for a career in ballet, finding work in revues, nightclubs and chorus lines. In 1951 she appeared as an extra in several British films, including "The Lavender Hill Mob." Then she was spotted in a Monte Carlo hotel lobby by the writer Colette, who exclaimed, "That's my Gigi!"

No one knew how to present her better than Wyler, whose credits include "Jezebel," "Wuthering Heights," "Mrs. Miniver," "The Best Years of Our Lives," "Ben Hur" and "Funny Girl."

Hepburn worked with other celebrated directors, including Wilder, Fred Zinnemann, King Vidor, Stanley Donen and George Cukor. Among her leading men were Humphrey Bogart,



Hepburn today: "I couldn't cry."

Gary Cooper, Gregory Peck, Henry Fonda, Fred Astaire, Cary Grant, Peter Finch, William Holden, Rex Harrison, Albert Finney, Peter O'Toole, Sean Connery and Ben Gazzara.

Her film credits, sparse by Hollywood standards, include "Sabrina," "War and Peace," "Funny Face," "Love in the Afternoon," "The Nun's Story," "Breakfast at Tiffany's," "Charade," "My Fair Lady," "Two for the Road" and "Wait Until Dark."

In 1954, Hepburn married the actor Mel Ferrer. She gave birth to a son, Sean, in 1960, and decided to put her career second: "I started having children and that was so terribly important to me and I couldn't do both."

She returned to the screen in 1962 to collaborate with Wyler on "The Children's Hour." Four years later she starred opposite Peter O'Toole in Wyler's "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying." Neither was as successful as "Roman Holiday."

Their fourth film would have been "40 Carats," but Hepburn said Wyler, who died in 1981, was not well enough to do the film. Hepburn re-emerged in 1976 to make "Robin and Marian." Three years later she starred in "Blood-

line" and in 1980 she appeared in Peter Bogdanovich's "They All Laughed." All were box-office disasters.

She and Ferrer were divorced in 1968. A year later she married an Italian psychiatrist, Andrea Dotti. Their son, Luca, was born in 1970. They were divorced in 1980. She has been linked romantically with Robert Wolters, widower of Merle Oberon.

Now she is anxious to resume her career. "I'd like to do something that I liked. I would love to keep the cast and crew for hours. Hepburn said: 'I think I was very lucky, because I was sort of Willy's baby. He was very protective of me. He was never rough on me or hard on me or frightened me in any way.'"

Was he in love with her? She blushed. "I don't know. I think he loved me and I loved him. I think it's rather different, I think it's better than being in love."

PEOPLE

Baryshnikov Hurts Knee, Has to Undergo Surgery

Mikhail Baryshnikov will undergo surgery for damaged cartilage in his right knee next week and will not perform for several months, according to a spokesman for the American Ballet Theater in New York. The Soviet-born dancer, 38, hurt his knee during a class last week in Cleveland. He flew to New York for diagnosis and was told that he could continue dancing, said the spokesman. But the knee, which required surgery two years ago, worsened. Baryshnikov will be operated on Tuesday in New York by Dr. William H. J. Harris. Baryshnikov said it was hoped that Baryshnikov would be able to begin the ABT on tour by January. He will continue as artistic director of the troupe.

The Salzburg Festival management has dismissed Piero Fagnoli, the Italian opera director who slapped the festival director-general, Ottavio Serati, in a row over casting topless witches in Verdi's "Macbeth." Fagnoli confirmed that he had struck Serati but said Serati hit him first.

China is about to get a dose of Johnny Rambo, the disillusioned Vietnam War veteran played by Sylvester Stallone. "First Blood," the first Rambo movie, has been dubbed into Chinese by a Shanghai studio and will premiere soon in theaters nationwide, the Beijing Wanhao newspaper reports, calling "First Blood" a serious film with healthy content, profound social significance and a high degree of artistic material and "an outstanding work in recent American cinema." The newspaper notes that the film "criticizes the U.S. invasion of Vietnam." China was Vietnam's major ally during the war.

"It was one of the greatest days of my life — and I will never do it again," said Taylor Smith, a 30-year-old American, after climbing Europe's highest mountain for a Soviet-American student "summit" conference. Smith, a Princeton University student from Jacksonville, Florida, was one of 10 Soviet youths, climbed Mount Elbrus, an 18,841-foot (5,736-meter) peak in the Caucasus Mountains.

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